Lakhtar State,
Admn. report,
1909-10 to 1914-15

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OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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The Annual Administration Report

OF THE

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Lakhtar State.

for the Year 1909-10

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CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

GENERAL—The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political Supervision of the Khathiawad Agency.

Its villages not being in one group, it is inconvenient to give the description of its boundary precisely. Roughly speaking, it may be said that it is surrounded by the Native States of Dhrangadhra, Wankaner, Chotila, Sayla and Bajana, and by the Talukas of Viramgam and Sanand of the British District.

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The State is divided into two Mahals (Districts), Lakhtar and Than. The latter is 50 miles distant from the Capital and in the neighbourhood of the Wankaner State.

The soil in the Lakhtar tract is flat, light-red, black and mixed. While in the Than Mahal it is sandy and rocky resembling rather a hilly region.

The Than Mahal has sufficient water supply, and it can be had in all the places at a little below the surface and consequently there are many wells sunk for the purpose of producing Bagayat Crops there.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on the rainy season, and Bunds (Dams) have been constructed in the Nalkanthas to hold a large quantity of water in order to grow paddy (rice) crops. Wells also can be sunk in the same parts.

There is no important river in the state except two small streams. One of them called the Umai is in the Lakhtar District and the other,

the Maha river in the Than Mahal. They both remain dry for the greater part of the year except the monsoon.

POLITICAL—The area of the whole State is at present 247.438 square miles with a population of 15,129 souls according to the present counting.

There are under the State 51 villages in all inclusive of the Bhayati ones which pay tribute and Sudharo Varad to the State as has been already fixed.

The Peshwa territory having been ceded to the British Government, the State pays to the British a tribute of Rs 7,351 in British coins annually according to Colonel Walker's Settlement. This tribute includes the following items :—

Peshkashi	Rs.	6,763
Ahmedabad Sukhadi	,,	124
Junagadh Jortalbi	,,	464
Total	Rs.	7,351

The State enjoys at present the Jurisdiction of a third class State in Kathiawad in accordance with the Scheme prepared and sanctioned by the Government in 1866 A. D. §

The Capital of the State is Lakhtar which is a Railway Station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, a branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Station is two miles distant from the town connected by a metalled road. There are also waiting rooms at Lakhtar and Than.

HISTORY—The Rulers of the State belong to the Jhala clan descended from the Halwad Dhrangdhra house. Abhesingji, younger son of Raj Saheb Chandrasingji of the said house received Lakhtar in appanage and founded the Lakhtar Gadi in Samwat 1660. The present Thakore Saheb Shri Karansingji is the 11th descendant from Abhesingji in persuance of his right of primogeniture. The birthday of the Thakore Saheb is Posh Sud 13th of Samwat 1902 (10th Jannary 1846 A. D.). He has one Ranee living now, three Kumars and one Kunvari.

§ The States of Kathiawad including Lakhtar exercised full and exclusive Jurisdiction before 1831 A. D. when it was restricted. This restriction was removed from some of the States in 1857 and 1866, but this State was not exempted from the restriction for which representations are occasionally submitted to the Agency.

The birthday of Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, Heir-Apparent is Posh Sud 11th of Samwat 1937. The two younger Kumars are of mature age and have got their separate giras in appanage from the State. Gangad has been ceded to Kumar Shri Mansingji and Vadla to Kumar Shri Bhagvatsingji.

The Heir-Apparant has two Ranis known as Dharampurwalan Sisodiani Rani and Muliwalan Parmar Rani. By the former he has two daughters and one son while by the latter two sons and one daughter. Of the latter two sons one is the Heir-presumptive, named, Kumar Shri Indrasinhji born on the 15th of April 1907.

In order that Kunvari Shri Majirajba, who has been married with Kumar Shri Dipsinhji, Heir-Presumptive of Dhrol, may receive as an annuity during her life-time a sum of about Rs. 1500, the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to invest out of his personal savings a sum of Rs. 44000 in the 3½ p. c. Government Promissory Notes. A settlement deed was passed and got registered in the British limits under the British laws in force and the possession of the Notes was handed over in Ahmedabad to Thakore Saheb Sursinhji Dajiraj of Utelia, Desai Gopaldas Viharidas of Nadiad and Sheth Chunilal Jamnadas of Ahmedabad, who are appointed as trustees for the same. There is a proviso in the deed to the effect that after the life time of the Kunvari, the said sum of Rs. 44,000 is to be returned to the then Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar by the said trustees. True copy of this trust deed under the hand and seal of the Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad has been sent to the Kathiawad Political Agency with a view to its being kept in record and it was acknowledged. This is the first year in which the said settlement deed is put into force.

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS—There are three important temples of the Sun, Muni and Trinetreshwar in the Than District under this State. The Hindus form the greater part of the population of this State. The Mahomedans are comparatively few in proportion. Both the communities are on good terms with each other. Not only temples and mosques have been built for the different religious sects but there are in Lakhtar, Than and Karakthal good Dharamshalas for travellers, built by the State as well as by the members of the Royal family. All the Hindus and Mahomedans, rich and poor, have free access to the Dharamshalas without any distinction of caste and creed. There are three Darbari Sadavrits in the State, one at Lakhtar, one at Than and one at Lilapur for the poor mendicants such as Sadhus, Brahmins, Fakirs and others with an annual expense of Rs. 3,000.

VISIT—In the month of January last when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held Darbar at Rajkot on the 17th, the Thakore Saheb attended it. Private visits were exchanged between the Thakore Saheb and His Excellency the Governor. On this occasion the Thakore Saheb paid visits to the Agent to the Governor, the Political Agent of Jhalawad Prant and the Judicial Assistant of Kathiawar.

As Kumar Shri Balvirsingji had been suffering from piles, the Thakore Saheb took him to Bombay in February last for medical treatment. There the Thakore Saheb paid visit to His Excellency the Governor.

CHIEF OFFICERS—The Chief Karbhari of the State is Azam Maganlal Tribhuvandas Vakil, a Native of Dholka appointed on the 1st April 1895.

DARBARS—During the year under report two Nazrana Darbars were held as usual, one on the Posh Sud 13th in honour of the auspicious birthday of the Thakore Saheb and the other on the New Year day of the Hindus, which were attended by the Bhayats, State Officials, leading merchants and others.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES—The expenses under the head were Rs. 6037, it being 7 per cent of the average income.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

1. There are 51 villages under the State, of which 15 are Bhayati, 3 Dharmada (charitable), 1 of Jivai (service tenure) and the remaining 32 Khalsa.

2. The land under the Bhayati and Mul Girasia tenure is held by its owners by virtue of the settlement of the Rajsthanik court.

They pay to the State tribute, Sudharo, village police expenses including the pays of the police patels apponited by the State in their villages and other dues. They are bound to render personal services to the Chief of the State whenever required. Though all the Bhayats are personally subject to the jurisdiction of the State, some of their landed property is under the British Khalsa and the Agency, namely, Kesharia is under the Agency, and Dhanki and Modhwana villages are under Viramgam (Zilla).

3. Vithalgadh alias Vantu, though an integral part of the State, was prior to the British Rule given to Bhaskarrao Vithal, late Diwan of Baroda, as an Inam (in Mokasa tenure). It has been separated from the State since the permanent settlement of Kathiawad, but with the reversionary right of the State.

4. The land holders under Summary Settlement Act of the State give cess of two annas per Bingha to the State, while the Khalsa villages give land revenue.

5. There is a rule in the State that every cultivator, who does not wish to cultivate his land, should give Mahaduri (notice of relinquishment) before Vaishakh Sud 3rd every year. And if he wishes to get more land for cultivation, he may apply to the Revenue Authorities at any time during the year.

6. The Khalsa villages have been surveyed and some of them have been assessed also. There are two methods of collecting revenue as under :—

(A) The Nalkantha villages, which have been assessed under the classwari system, pay their revenue in cash. But if any of these villages intend to change the system of cash payment of revenue, they should submit a joint application before the 10 th of Asho Sud. Whereupon if the Darbar sees reasonable grounds, their request is granted and they are allowed to pay their revenue payment in kind instead of cash.

(B) The other villages pay their revenue in kind under Bhagbatai system and Santi Vero (plough tax).

7. For the convenience of collecting revenue, this State has been devided into four groups under a Revenue Officer, namely, Lakhtar, Than, Lilapur and the Nalkanthas. In each of these divisions one Vahivatdar and Talitis have been appointed. Revenue Patels and Matadars also are appointed as their helping hands, and Havaldars are engaged in all the villages.

8. SURVEY—As mentioned in the report of the last year the survey officer completed during the year under report the work of revising the original survey and classification of the three villages Wanswa, Wasan and Jalampura of the Nalkantha District. He will proceed to Kishol and other villages in the course of the next year.

9. BOUNDARY MARKS—The survey officer inspected during the year the boundary marks in the integral parts of the State as also the

boundary of the State touching that of foreign territories. No boundary dispute has arisen during the year under report.

10. The revenue year of the State begins from the 1st of Kartak Sud and ends on the 30th of Asho Vad of the Hindu year. The accounts of the year have been duly audited and examined by the officer of Account branch of the Hazur Office.

11. As for Bagayat there are large and small bunds (dams) numbering 28 in all throughout the State constructed in the Khalsa villages for paddy crops. They are annually repaired where and when damaged by the rain.

12. In the Than Mahal there were 424 wells in Khalsa to which no new ones are added during the year under review. By means of these wells wheat and barley are produced.

13. On the whole 2½ per cent of the average cultivable land is bagayet during the year.

14. Each Khatedar has one well at least and average 3 acres of bagayet land in the Than sub-division.

15. TAKAVI—As mentioned in the report of the last year the management of the fund made up of the large amount set apart for the development of cultivation and for encouragement to cultivators is with the Trustees appointed by the State. The following Takavi advances were made during the year under report :—

Rs. 1,797	To purchase cows.
Rs. 3,827	To purchase seeds.
Rs. 5,803	To purchase cattle required for cultivation.
Rs. 11,427	

In order to let the public of this State know how this fund is managed, a general meeting was held as usual on 15th October 1909 under the presidentship of Mr. Maganlal Tribhoovandas, Chief Karbhari. The accounts produced were sanctioned, the annual income of the fund being Rs. 5,873 and the expenditure being Rs. 1443.

The balance of the last year was Rs. 96,396 which has risen to Rs. 100,826 and is in the possession of the Trustees.

16. CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK &c.—There are at present in the State 3588 bullocks, 3617 cows, 2695 female buffaloes,

631 Male buffaloes, 194 horses, 25 colts and fillies, 635 asses, 27416 sheep and goats. Vide Appendix XX

17 CUSTOMS—For the purpose of collecting the customs dues three stations have been kept as usual, two in Lakhtar and one in Than. Similarly no changes are made in the rates of customs duty. The average of the customs duty is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. A contract for the collection of these dues was given during the year under report subject to the exemptions from duty as sanctioned in the State Revenue Code. Rs. 11019 were realized from the contract.

18. ABKARI—No contract for the sale of opium is given, but it is bought by the State from the Agency Opium Depot at Rajkot and sold through selected persons who are given commission on sale. There are three main places for its sale, one at Lakhtar, the second at Than and the third at Wanswa. The details of its sale are shown in Appendix XXI

19. LIQUOR—The Thakore Saheb has prohibited its manufacture and importation for about last 13 years since he returned from his grand pilgrimage throughout the whole of India.

20. GANJA—Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. The contractor purchases Ganja under the Agency license obtained through the State. Its sale takes place at Lakhtar and Than.

SALT—The State gives contract for the same. It is obtained by the contractor under the State License from a Salt Depot at any place in Kathiawad since the prohibition of its preparation in the limits of Gangad which was a Khalsa village of this State before it was ceded to Kumar Shri Mansinhji in appanage.

For the prohibition of smuggling opium, ganja and salt, the shops selling such things are inspected unexpectedly by the revenue and police officers of the State who send in their inspection report thereon to the Hazur office.

SUROKHAR (Salt-peter)—It naturally forms in the Than Mahal.

COAL—As mentioned in the report of the last year, it having been decided to give a contract departmentally to dig the coal mine advertisements for the same were published in the Agency Gazette as well as in other influential newspapers but the number of bidders assembled on the date fixed being too small, the matter was dropped for future consideration.

There are three stone mines in the Than Mahal. The stone dug out is used for the building purpose only.

The expenses of the Revenue Department were Rs. 5,505, they being 6 per cent of the income.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

LEGISLATION—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in the Appendix II.

MILITARY FORCE—There is no Military Force in the State. (See Appendix III).

POLICE—The strength of Police is 42 in the State under the Police Superintendent. They are armed with swords and guns. It is their duty to keep peace, trace out crimes, guard jails and perform additional state affairs (Vide Appendix IV).

(2) To assist the Police Superintendent there are three Chief Constables, one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the second at Than and the third at Wanswa.

(3) The Police expenses this year amounted to Rs. 5741-13-0 as against Rs. 5836-4-7 of the last year (Appendix IV).

(4) In each village, there is one Police Patel, who is helped by Chokiats (watchmen) and Pasaitas. The latter hold land under service tenure and the former receive their remuneration from the income of the village. Their expenses amounted to Rs. 5635, their strength being 367.

(5) On the whole the expenses on account of the Police Department are 13 per cent of the income.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—There are the following four Criminal Courts in the State.

(a) Firt Class Magistrate's Court at Lakhtar.

(b) Second Class Magistrate's Court at Than.

(c) Third Class Magistrate's Court at Wanswa.

(d) The Chief Karbhari's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying Session's cases and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates.

(e) The Hazur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State.

(6) The particulars of the Judicial Department are given in Appendices VII and VIII of which a brief statement is given below:—

	1908709	1909–10.
Reported Criminal Cases	53	55
No. of accused remained under trial at the end of the last year	1	0
No. tried	120	83
No. discharged	46	28
No. acquitted	22	13
No. sentenced	52	42
No. committed	0	0
Balance at the close of the year	0	0
No. of accused remained under trial	0	0

(7) Criminal appeals.

	No. of cases	No. of persons
No. of appeals admitted	2	2
No. of appeals dismissed	0	0
Sentence confirmed	1	1
Sentence enhanced or reduced	1	1
Sentence cancelled	0	0
Appeals in balance	0	0

(8) Extradition.

During the year under report the number of accused extradited through the Agency for trial were 13 out of which 12 were surrendered to British District and one to the Agency. Out of the 12 accused surrendered to the British District 4 were convicted and 8 were discharged while the accused surrendered to the Agency was also discharged.

Three accused were surrendered to the Native States through the intervention of the Agency. All these accused were discharged.

Two accused were surrendered to this State by the Agency out of which one was convicted and the other discharged.

Two accused were, according to mutual agreement, surrendered to this State by other Native States. They were discharged. The results were communicated on each occasion as required by the Rules.

The State is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, salt, ganja and spirit. It has ordered its Revenue and Police Officers to visit the shops holding such licenses at an unexpected time. Therefore no offence with regard to this has occurred during the year.

The following are Civil Courts in the State.

(a) Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

(b) Than Nyayadhish Court.

(c) The Chief Karbhari's Court hearing original civil suits exceeding Rs. 500. and appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

(d) The Hazur Court being presided by the Thakore Saheb and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Chief Karbhari's Court, and exercising full and exclusive powers as the High Court of the State.

(2) The following are the particulars of the original civil suits.

	No.
Exparte	18
Compromise and consent decrees	66
Dismissed	7
Disposed of otherwise	17
Total	108

Vide Appendix X.

(3) Applications for the execution of decrees were as follows (Vide Appendix XI).

	1908–09	1909–10
Opening balance	110	186
Newly filed	339	186
	Total 449	372
Disposed of	263	175
Closing balance	186	197

At the end of the last year 186 applications of execution valuing at Rs. 40,441–5–7 remained in balance.

Those filed during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,849–4–0 of which 175 of the value of Rs. 20,302–5–9 were disposed of and thus the balance at the end of the year is 197 valued at Rs. 48,988–4–7.

The applications pending execution are 134 within 6 months and 42 are of more than 6 months and less than 12 months, while those of above 12 months are 18 and they are of permanent attachment. A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the cotton season. Vide Appendix XI.

(4) Both the Civil and Criminal powers are entrusted to the same Nyayadhish. The present incumbent is Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, Heir-apparent. He has during his career as such won popularity by his shrewdness and activity in rendering justice to the people. Moreover the present Prant Officer has been much satisfied with his work and disposition. But it is a matter of regret to state that he, having been afflicted with piles, is unable to work and so the Third Class Magistrate of Wanswa was ordered to work in his place until further orders. The Acting Magistrate Mr. Kanubhai Bhimji has discharged his functions satisfactorily.

		1908–09	1909–10
Balance of Civil Suits at the end of last year.		13	24
Filed		108	98
	Total	121	122
Decided		97	108
Balance at the close of the year		24	14

Out of the suits filed during the year 95 were pertaining to money transactions, 1 relating to rights and 2 relating to landed property.

The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 2 months.

The Details of suits newly filed are as follow :—

	No.
Siuts under Rs. 100	81
Do. above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	15
Do. above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1000	2

Do. above Rs. 1000	0
Total	98

14 Suits are in balance at the end of the year.

(5) The state of appeals decided is as under :—

	1908–09	1909–10
Civil Appeals	0	0
Opening balance	1	0
Admitted	3	3
	4	3
Disposed of	4	3
Remained in balance	0	0

The appeals filed during the year were 3 valued at Rs. 1834.

As for the particulars of appeals refer to Appendix XII. They are briefly as follows :—

	1908–09	1909–10
Decisions confirmed	2	2
,, reversed	2	0
,, remanded	0	1
,, compounded	0	0
Total	4	3

The average duration of the disposal of appeals was 1 month and 23 days this year as against 1 month and 11 days last year. Vide Appendix XII.

JAILS—There are two jails in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the supervision of the First Class Magistrate as jail Superintendent. Both the jails are accomodative.

The health of the prisoners was generally good.

The particulars of the prisoners are these.

	1908–09	1909–10
Remained at the end of the last year	3	7
Admitted	33	14

	Total 36	21
Released	29	17
Remained at the end of the year	7	4
No. of daily average	10·3	5·06
Average days of one accused under trial	11	6

The expenses of the jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 1188.

The treatment and conduct of prisoners in the jail were good.

REGISTRATION—There are two registration offices in the State. The office of the Registrar is at Lakhtar and that of the Sub-registrar is at Than. During the year under Review 30 documents worth Rs. 18,417 were submitted for registration, of which all were registered, and no document remained in balance for registration. The receipts of fees amounted to Rs. 177-4-0. Vide Appendix XV.

The expenses under the item of the Judicial Department as shown above were 1·4 per cent of the income.

MUNICIPALITY—The State has no separate Municipal Department but the sanitary works are supervised and managed by the officer of the Public Works Department. No extra tax is levied from the subjects to cover the expenses on account of the municipal works. The State pays them from its income.

There are three metalled roads at Lakhtar, one from the Station to the town, the second from the town to the garden situated on the western bank of the tank, Motisar, and the third round the town.

This year the costs amounted to Rs. 1915 as under :—

Repairing of roads	Rs. 425-0-0
Excavation of tanks	Rs. 265-0-0
Planting and rearing trees	Rs. 795-0-0
Light (for lamps)	Rs. 430-0-0
Total	1,915-0-0

Vide Appendix XVI.

The expenses being 2·3 per cent of the income in Public Works Department.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(1) The rainfall during the year measured 22·76 inches as against 22·18 inches last year.

The monsoon set in the month of June but the rain went off in October. On the whole the rain being more than necessary turned out good to crops, specially to cotton crops.

The minimum rainfall was in the month of December and the maximum in July.

(2) On account of the want of the rain in the latter part, the Kharif yield of juvar, bajri &c. was 8 annas in the rupee, cotton 12 annas, and wheat 8 annas. The paddy crops turned 12 annas in the rupee as the bunds in the Nalkanthas were all well filled up with the rain water. This year the cotton crops have proved more successful than they were expected.

The prices of staple grains were as follow :—

Grains.	1908–09	1909–10
	Seers per rupee.	
Juvar	30	30
Bajri	23	23
Wheat	17	19
Rice	13	13

The average of last five years is 25 per cent higher than normal.

PUBLIC WOKS—A sum of Rs. 12,145 was spent on account of the Public works during the year as detailed below :—

1.	Compound of the English School	Rs. 1,500
2.	New guest house	Rs. 7,111
3.	One culvert of the Motisar tank	Rs. 2,500
4.	A water trough at Wanswa	Rs. 300
5.	Repairs to State buildings	Rs. 734
		Total Rs. 12,145

Vide Appendix XIX.

TRADE—The trade in the State depends chiefly on cotton. There is one Ginning Factory with 40 gins and one Cotton Press at Lakhtar which are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade. The Ginning Factory worked 67 days during the year and the total cotton ginned was 40,000 maunds, and about 5,400 cotton bales were pressed in the cotton press for exportation.

The goods imported and exported were as follows :—

LAKHTAR—The goods imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Bhavnagar, Rajputana &c. were worth about Rs. 3,00,000 and those exported worth about Rs. 6,00,000.

The population of traders is 1,415 which is 12 per cent of the whole population of the State.

WEAVING—The Dheds weave with hand looms coarse cotton cloth known as Khadi and thick woollen blankets (Kamlas). The Bhawsars dye Khadi with red colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for females of lower classes, beds, carpets &c.

POTTERY WORKS—Earth useful for pottery works is found in large quantity at Than. A man has opened a hand-work factory under the license of the State. Tiles of Manglore type, Lady for pavement, pipes and pots of durable quality and of various colours are prepared there.

LEATHER TANNING FACTORY—There is a hand-work factory at Than for tanning leathers but on a small scale.

ARTISANS—Just like the labourers the artisans also having had employment in the Ginning Factory, Paka Press, Public Works &c. each earned average 12 annas a day. Their population is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

MINT—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian Currency is in use in transaction.

FOREST—There is no forest in the State worth mentioning except small scattered groups of trees, which are cut and used as fuels. While grass grows in meadows, Padtar and Kharabo.

POST AND TELEGRAPH—There is one combined post and telegraph office at Lakhtar and two other branch post offices in charge of school masters at Than and Lilapur.

ANATHASHRAM (Poor house)—For the maintenance of those residents of this State, who have no means of their livelihood or who are unable to support themselves, the Thakore Saheb was pleased to invest a munificent sum of Rs. 15,000 four years ago. The Thakore Saheb has also been pleased to give away to this fund the intestate property liable to be made Khalsa. The whole of this fund is handed over to trustees for the maintenance of the poor from the interest.

A general meeting was as usual held on Posh Sud 13th of Samwat 1966 under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari Mr. Maganlal Tribhuvandas. From the reports of the trustees and Vahivatdars as also from the accounts produced it appears that last year 340 persons were maintained from the fund, the expenditure being Rs. 417. During the year under report 420 persons have taken advantage of this fund and the expenditure therefore was Rs. 781, thus showing 3 per cent of the population which is the average percentage of each year since its establishment and no more. A balance of Rs. 347 remained at the end of the year, which is with the trustrees.

GENERAL CONDITION—The condition of commerce, labourers, artisans, agricultural stock and the poor house is satisfactory and is gradually making a better progress.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(1) AREA—The area of the whole State is 1,56,704 acres, out of which that of the Bhayats, Jivai, Mulgirasias, Chakariat, Pasaitas, Dharmada &c. is 70,532 acres, the revenue of which amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 goes to the holders of that land. After deducting the latter area from the former the remaining area of 86,172 acres is Khalsa of the State. This last consists of 24,812 acres of Kharabo and 61,360 acres of cultivable land and out of this cultivable land 24,686 acres are padtar (untilled) and 36,674 acres cultivated during the year under report.

(2) The Padtar land mentioned above is used as pasture for animals of the State subjects in each village. While bids (medows) are reserved for the use of the cattle and horses of the State.

(3) The cultivation of the whole State was 62,207 acres as against 55,796 acres last year as follows:—

		1908–09	1909–10	More or less	
Juvar, Bajri and Pulse	acres	24,116	26,956	more	2,840
Cotton	,,	24,631	28,347	,,	3,716
Wheat	,,	3,344	5,040	,,	1,696
Paddy	,,	439	702	,,	263
Til	,,	3,266	1,162	less	2,104
	Total acres	55,796	62,207	more	6,411

(4) Out of the above area the cultivation in Khalsa land occupied 36,674 acres as against 35,893 acres of the preceding year as under:—

		1908–09	1909–10	more or less	
Juvar, Bajri and pulse	acres	14,441	10,669	less	3,772
Cotton	,,	14,685	19,970	more	5,285
Paddy	,,	439	678	,,	239
Til	,,	3,266	927	less	2,339
Wheat chasia	,,	1,462	3,556	more	2,094
Wheat and barley (irrigated)	,,	1,600	874	less	724
	Total acres	35,893	36,674	more	781

(5) BAGAYET—Paddy crops irrigated by 24 bunds (dams) occupied 678 acres of land as against 439 acres irrigated by 28 bunds last year. While the land irrigated by means of 424 wells was 874 acres for wheat and barley crops during the year as against 1,600 acres of the previous year irrigated by 424 wells. Thus 724 acres land was less irrigated this year than the last year, the whole bagayet land being about 2½ per cent of cultivable Khalsa land of the State during the year under report.

(6) The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4,114 it being 38 per cent of the Khalsa population of whom 1,518 are Khatedars holding the Khalsa land. They possess 2,472 bullocks and 588 carts in all as their means of cultivation. There are 1,355 Santis in Khalsa, each farmer having an average of two bullocks per Santi and one cow and one buffalo.

(7) Except the income of land Revenve there are several non-agricultural taxes such as Vero &c. imposed according to the Land Revenue Code of the State, the income of such taxes being Rs. 1484

(8) Other receipts of revenues &c. are shown in Appendix XXII.

(9) BHAYATI JAMA—As settled by the Rajasthanik Court the annual income of Pesh Kashi and Sudharo is Rs. 9,382 received by the State from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias as usual during the year.

(19) CUSTOM—This year the income of custom duties was Rs. 11,019–0–0.

OPIUM—It is bought from the Agency Opium Depot at Rajkot. During the year under report 6 maunds and 34 seers of opium were sold, Rs. 1–10–8 as pass fees are repaid at the time of purchase and the selling price is Rs. 1–8–0 more than the purchase price. Thus the State receives Rs. 3–2–8 per seer from which Rs. 0–8–0 goes towards the commission to be given by the State to the sellers under the license of the State. The income on that account was Rs. 874–0–0 from which the commission of Rs. 87–12–0 being deducted the net proceeds were Rs. 786–4–0 as profit.

The shop for its sale at Kishol has been discontinued for the last 4 years.

GANJA—There are 2 shops for selling ganja, one at Lakhtar and and the other at Than under the license of the State. The income during the year was Rs. 31 under this head.

REGISTRATION—30 deeds valuing at Rs. 18,417 were registered under the Registration Act of the State during the year and the Registration fees realized were Rs. 177–4–0 as against Rs. 202 last year.

STAMP—The total income on account of stamp including court fees were Rs. 2,260–5–0 under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts of the State.

GENERAL REMARKS ON RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. The decrease in disbursements is due to the reason that the disbursements of the last year contained the heavy expenses on account of travelling and marriage, which is not the case during the year under report. As for other items, there is nothing deserving remarks.

The financial year of the State begins from Kartak Sud 1st and closes on Asho Vad 30th.

The State has no separate treasury office. The accounts have been opened with a Shroff of Lakhtar through whom all receipts and disbursements are made. This system is in vogue for a long time past. The State has also opened accounts with the Shroffs of Ahmedabad, Bombay, Wadhwan Camp, Bhavnagar &c., who give the Darbar 3 to 4½

per cent interest while the State gives them 4½ to 5¼ per cent interest on all money transactions. The accounts with them are settled on the closing day of the Hindu year.

The balance at the end of Samwat 1965 is Rs. 21,568.

Nothing has been received on account of arrears.

In short the general financial condition of the State and the subject are good.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

VITAL STATISTICS—The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Police Superintendent of the State. The total number of births during the year was 540 as against 591 of the previous year and that of deaths 281 as against 347 of the last year. Thus births are 51 and deaths 66 less than those of the preceding year. The average number of births and deaths in proportion to the population is 36 and 19 repectively per thousand in the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH—There was no principal disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year and moreover the statistics above mentioned show that the deaths were less than last year which speaks in favour of the general health of the people as being good.

TRAVELLERS SHED—For affording shelter to travellers Dharmshalas have been built 4 in Lakhtar 2 in Than and 1 in Karakthal. Moreover there is a CHORA in each village, built by the village people. The travellers have free access to these choras.

METALLED ROADS—Both in Lakhtar and in Than there are metalled roads from the Railway Station to the gate of the towns. Besides there are other metalled roads around the Lakhtar City. These roads are made at the expense of the State.

MEDICAL RELIEF—There is one dispensary at Lakhtar in charge of a medical officer maintained at the State expenses. The number of indoor patients treated during the year was six *i.e.* the same as last year. While 5157 outdoor patients sought relief during the year as against 4917 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 92·5. Out of the

indoor patients 5 recovered and were discharged while one absented himself. So there is none remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

VACCINATION—There is no separate vaccinator appointed by the State but the Department is maintained from vaccination fund under the supervision of the Kathiawar States' Karbharis' meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot who is empowered to appoint and dismiss vaccinators. The expenses are given by the States proportionately. One vaccinator is appointed for sixty thousand men. There are two vaccinators in the State, one of them living at Lakhtar and the other at Than.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 637 as against 434 last year.

EXPENSES—Total expenditure with regard to the medical department (including vaccination was Rs. 1,500 as against Rs. 1401-15-1 last year).

SANITATION—As has been previously stated there is no separate department. The total expense on that account was Rs. 1915–0–0 this year as against Rs. 1800–0–0 of the preceding year.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION—The year of the last census followed the famine year and so the means of cultivation were reduced to ¼. Then the population was 15,036. But since then the State has been making a gradual and fair progress and the Khalsa part of the State has been almost prosperous but the villages of the Bhayats, Jivai, Dharmada &c. are still backward in their condition in comparison to the Khalsa ones of the State, only because the holders of those villages had taken loan guaranteed by the State which they had to pay along with their annual ordinary expenses. Thus they had to carry double burden. They are yet expected to be well off in a few years.

This year the population in the State is as under :—

	Men	Women	Children	Total.
The population of the Khalsa villages	3809	3578	4345	11732
That of Bhayati and such other villages	1481	1323	1345	4149
Total	5290	4901	5690	15881

This shows that not only the loss felt in population in the famine year has been made up but the present figure exceeds that of the last census.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY).

There are 9 primary schools of boys, one girl school, and 1 Anglo Vernacular school in all 11 schools in the whole State.

Of the primary schools, 6 are, under the management and supervision of the Agency Educational Department entrusted to it by the State and 4 are under the control of the State.

The Gujarati schools at Pedhda, Sadad, Ingrodi and Kalam are maintained by the Girssias as the villages as under Bhayati tenure. While all other schools are maintained by the State.

The course of the studies in all the schools is in accordance with the standards adopted by the Agency Educational Department.

The boys in all the schools receive fair education.

The course in the Anglo Vernacular School is fixed upto the 5th Standard and the second language is Sanskrit. The school is called " Sir Jasvantsinhji Anglo Vernacular School ".

It has been arranged that those who have passed the highest standard are admitted free into the High School of Limbdi provided they pass the entrance examination held there by the Head Master.

The library is in charge of the Head Master of the Anglo Vernacular School and receives daily and weekly newspapers and several monthly Journals such as the Advocate of India, the Bombay Samachar, the Kathiawar Times, the Gujarati, the Prajabandhu, the Hindi Punch, the Vaidya Kalpataru &c. which are read by the public free of any charge.

The Taluka School at Lakhtar has 181 boys on the roll which is 14 per cent of the (male) population of the town while the number of boys on the register in Sir Jasvantsinhji Anglo Vernacular School is 84 which is 46 per cent of the number of boys on the register of the Taluka School.

There is a girls school in Lakhtar. It is known as the Majirajba Girls School. The number of girls on the register of the school is 54

which is 4 per cent of the (female) population. In this school the the girls are taught how to sew, how to embroider and how to cook. Examinations are held by the committee of well known gentlemen in conjunction with the School Committee.

With a view to give encouragement of education among females the Uteliawalan Rani Saheb of Sir Jasvantsinhji the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has been good enough to invest a sum of Rs. 500 from the interest whereof prizes were distributed among the girls as usual on the 14th April last i. e. on the aniversary of the late Sir Jasvantsinhji.

The above sum of Rs. 500 is deposited with a well-to-do merchant, through the School Committee, on condition of paying interest.

The Modh Bania Scholarship of Rs. 4 per month founded by Sheth Khushal Talakshi of Lakhtar in commemoration of his father Sheth Talakshi Bechar was awarded to his caste fellow of Lakhtar under the scheme sanctioned by the Darbar.

The statements of all the above matters are sent to the Agency Educational Department of Kathiawad for publication in its annual report.

All the schools are examined by the Agency Educational Officers every year and so no separate officer has been employed by the State for the same. The expense of the inspecting staff is Rs. 418 which is Rs. 0–14–6 per boy and Rs. 0–1–3 per man of the population of the State.

377 boys received education in the primary schools of the State during the year, as against 367 boys last year, the daily average being 272·6.

The expenditure on that account was Rs. 4857 as against Rs. 3294 last year. Vide Appendix XXV·

The average expense of primary education is Rs. 10–3–8 per boy and that of the secondary is Rs. 11–14-5 per boy. The total expense is ·037 per cent of the State income.

The Inspection charges borne by the State are more than those of the 1st and 2nd Class States who have been entrusted with the sole control over the schools of the respective States in pursuance of the Government Resolution, looking to the proportion of population and income. Therefore either the expenses of Inspection should be proportionately reduced or the control over their schools should be handed over to those who are found competent to manage the schools themselves. This is a reasonable request of the State to be taken into consideration in due course of time.

With a view to give encouragement of English aducation among the Girassias the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to found an yearly scholarship of Rs. 125 which was this year awarded to one Takhatsinhji, son of Sahebsinhji, a bhayat of Karela under this State. The said Takhatsinhji is now in the Matric Class.

As the population of this State is not so rich and earnest that they can meet the expenses of higher education from their own pocket it is intended to found the following four scholarships.

A scholarship of Rs. 23 per month to be awarded to any boy being a subject of this State who joins the Agriculture College, Poona.

2. A scholarship of Rs. 22 per month to any boy being a subject of this state, who continues to study in the Gujarat College after passing the previous examination.

In awarding these two scholarships preference will be given to the Girasia candidates of this State.

3. A scholarship of Rs. 10 to any Girasia who after completing the course of study in the Wadwan Talukdari Girasia School joins a school approved by Government for the purpose of taking Police education.

4. A scholarship of Rs. 15 per month to any candidate being the subject of this State who joins the Technical School of Bombay, Baroda or Ahmedabad. These four scholarships will be defrayed from the interest of Rs. 24,000 which are intended to be set apart for this purpose. Correspondence is going on with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad as to whether he can keep this amount in the Agency Treasury and dispose of the same in accordance with the scheme .prepared by this State. The solution of this question will be effected as early as possible.

The population of the State is at present 15,881 of which 7·5 per cent know how to read and write. There are 5,690 children in the State old enough to receive education but 461 attend schools, their percentage being about 3 of the whole population of the State and 9 per cent of the children capable to take education.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

FAIRS—Three fairs and one cattle show are held in the State every year as under :—

(1). The Dodar Fair held at Talavni a village near Lakhtar, on Shravad Vadi 7th.

(2). The Unteshwar Fair held at the Unteshwar Mahadev's temple near Lakhtar on Shravan Vadi 8th.

(3). The Tarnetar Fair held at the Trinireshwar temple near Than on Bhadarwa Sudi 6th which is well known in Kathiawar.

(4). A cattle show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth sudi 13th in memory of Thardwala Rajuba Saheb late Rani of the Thakore Saheb. The expense is paid from the charity fund raised from her private savings. Besides, 17 prizes of Rs. 52 are destributed by the State from its income.

HORSES—There are two stallions in the State now. They are known as Rajrup and Fulmalo. Rajrup belongs to the Arab kind and Fulmalo to the Kathiawari.

9 Darbari and 2 private mares were taken breed as follows :—

9 By Rajrup (Arab).

2 By Fulmalo (Kathiawari).

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police Officer.

CURRENCY.—The British Indian Currency is current in the State. No offence regarding the coinage has been committed during the year.

CHOTILA ROAD—A scheme to be put into force at the time of scarcity is sanctioned to make a paka road in the limits of Than for going to Chotila

ANOTHER SCHEME OF RELIEF WORK.

A scheme is under consideration to bring water by cutting a channel from the Maha River into the Hirana lake in the Than District for irrigation purposes. But there being no need of it this year, it is not carried out.

There was no important matter to be referred to the Agency during the year under report.

It is a matter of great pleasure to record here that the State Officers and staff have discharged their respective functions very satisfactorily.

LAKHTAR,

/9 April 1910.

Manjulal Lakhmidas

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

Printed at the "Hitechhu" Printing Press—Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the LAKHTAR State and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1909-10.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Maganlal Tribhuvandas.	Chief Karbhari.	1-4-1909	31-3-1910	

LAKHTAR,

April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the LAKHTAR State for the year 1909–10.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Salt Act.			
Opium Act			
Arms ,,			
Registration Act.			
Limitation ,,			
Court fees ,,			
Gambling ,,			
Revenue ,,			
Minor's Act.			
Village Police Act.			
District ,, ,,			
Boiler Inspection Act.			
Succession Certificate Act.			
Summary Settlement ,,			
Explosive Substantive ,,			
Civil Procedure Code	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code			
Penal Code			
Evidence Act			
Contract Act			
Hindu Law.			
Games Act		During the year.	

LAKHTAR,
April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement Showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the LAKHTAR State, 1909–10.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the currnnt year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sappers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperial Service Troops.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LAKHTAR,
1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1909–10.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total Cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally-	Punished judicially	By Promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police officer	1	‡Rs. 30	Rs. 5940–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	‡Rs. 20 pay & Rs.10 horse allowance.
Constables	25	6 to 15									
Mounted Police ..	16	15 to 20									
Total..	42										

LAKHTAR.

April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPANDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in LAKHTAR State during the year 1909–10.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Persent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhtar.	46	36	76	50	53	36	35	23 1‡ 24	18	12	46·5	72·0	66·4	66·6	‡ One of the accused being a British subject, he was tried by the Agency Court at Wadhwan Camp and convicted therefore on the whole 24 were convicted.

LAKHTAR,

April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property Stolen and amount of recoveries in the LAKHTAR State during the year 1909–10

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Than Lakhtar.	947–11–0	468–9–0	604–13–6	271–5–3	64–12–0	57–14–6	

LAKHTAR,
1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1909-10

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft	...	14	14	18	14	17	12	.....	6	..	..	6	..	12	5	...	...	4	..	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
House breaking	..	3	3	...	3	5	3	2	1	...	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
Mischief	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	.....	..	...	...	...	..		1	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..		..	..	...	...	...	
Illicit possession of opium.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	
Murder	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
Attempt to commit suicide.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	
Grievous hurt	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.....	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	..	2	2	..	2	3	1	.....	1	...	..	...	..	1	2	...	..	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	..	34	34	31	34	56	25	2	3	...	..	20	...	25	31	..	..	2	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	
Total	..	55	55	53	55	83	42	4	11	..	...	27	...	42	41	..	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1909–10

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 19*					*Total*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Than Lakhtar Criminal Courts	53	55	0	35	8	21	9	10	120	83	28	13	42	0	0	0	

LAKHTAR,
April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1909–10.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Application rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referrd.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	
Than, Lakhtar. Crimi nal Appellate Court.	2	.....	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	

LAKHTAR,
1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during 1909-10

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	No. of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	No. of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000	No. of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
																									y.m.d.	
Than Laktar Civil courts.	13	24	108	98	121	122	97	108	24	4	Rs 6387-4-9	2	95	1	81	15	2	0	0	18	66	7	17	Rs 6612-13-1	0-2-0	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year 1909–10

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year	Valua for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts	110	186	Rs.40441–5–7	339	186	Rs.28849–4–9	449	372	Rs.69290–10–4	263	175	Rs. 20302–5–9	186	197	Rs. 48988–4–7	134	45	18	

LAKHTAR.

April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits for 1909–10

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.
																							y. m. d	*y. m. d.*
Than Lakhtar. Appellate Court	1	0	3	3	4	3	4	3	0	0	Rs. 269	Rs. 1834	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0-1-11	0-1-23

LAKHTAR,
1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1909-10

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daly average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
										y. m. d.	
Than Lakhtar.	2	7	14	36	21	10·3	5.06	4	Rs. 1188	0-0-6	

Lakhtar,
1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Lakhtar State for the year 1909–10

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Than Lakhtar	43	30	38	27	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	43	30	Rs.23934	Rs.18417	0	0	0	0	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1909–10

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
Mortgage	38	21544 0 0	188 8 0		27	17772 0 0	167 8 0		
Sale deeds	3	1340 0 0	11 4 0		1	200 0 0	6 0 0		
Wills.	2	1050 0 0	3 0 0		2	445 0 0	3 12 0		
Total ..	43	23934 0 0	202 12 0		30	18417 0 0	177 4 0		

Lakhtar,

1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Lakhtar State during the year 1809-10

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past	Present.		Past	Present.		
Lakhtar.	0	0	0	0	1800	1915	0	There in no separate department of municipality the expenditure is paid by the P. W.D.

Lakhtar,
1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Lakhtar State for the year 1909–10

State.	Lakhtar
April 190 .	0- 2
May 190 .	0– 0
June 190 .	2–42
July 190 .	13–71
August 190 .	6–12
September 190 .	3–21
October 190 .	0–15
November 190 .	0– 0
December 190 .	0– 7
January 190 .	0– 0
February 190 .	0– 0
March 190 .	0– 0
Total.	25–07
Total of past year.	22–76
Average of past 5 years.	23–43
Remarks.	

Lakhtar.
1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains for the year 1909-10

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Juvari..	0	30	0	0	30	0	
Bajri..	0	23	0	0	23	0	
Wheat	0	17	0	0	19	0	
Rice	0	13	0	0	13	0	

LAKHTAR,

1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year 1909–10

Description of work	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sir Jaswantsinhji Anglo-ver. school.	1500	0	1500	0	0	0	1500
New Guest house ..	7111	0	7111	0	0	0	7111
One culvert of Motisar tank	2500	0	2500	0	0	0	2500
A water-trough at Wanswa	0	300	300	0	0	0	300
Repairs to State buildings	0	734	734	0	0	0	734
Total..	11111	1034	12145	0	0	0	12145

LAKHTAR,

1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Lakhtar state during the year 1909–10

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 Bullocks	Riding	Carrying.	
				Male	Female										
Than Lakhtar.	1909–10	3588	3917	613	2695	126	68	25	635	27417	1676	0	45	657	

LAKHTAR.

1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1909–10.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Than Lakhtar	0	0	3	Rs. 786	2	Rs. 31	0	0	5	Rs. 817	

Lakhtar,
1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the

Nature of Demand.	Receipts.					
	Demand.			Collected during the current year.	Collected during the previous year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.p	Rs. a. p
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	16341- 9-6	16341- 9-6	16341- 9-6	16341- 9-6	24819- 0-0	
1 Land Revenue ...	49645- 2-0	84534- 0-0	134179- 2-0	84534- 0-0	108994- 7-1	49645- 2-0
2 Ubhad Vero ...	... ...	1484- 0-0	1484- 0-0	1484- 0-0	3148-10-6	
3 Nazarana ...	... ...	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	
4 Abkari Revenue...	... ...	31- 0-0	31- 0-0	31- 0-0	61- 0-0	
5 Opium Revenue ...	... ...	786- 0-0	786- 0-0	786- 0-0	893- 0-0	
6 Jama from Bhayats	... ...	9382- 0-0	9382- 0-0	9382- 0-0	9382- 0-0	
7 Custom Receipts	... ...	11019- 0-0	11019- 0-0	11019- 0-0	11610- 9-9	
8 Judicial ...						
1 Court Fees ...	... ...	1212- 9-0	1212- 9-0	1212- 9-0	160- 8-0	
2 Criminal fine ...	.. ...	687- 0-0	687- 0-0	687- 0-0	984-10-9	
3 Stamp ...	... ...	1047-12-0	1047-12-0	1047-12-0	3250- 0-0	
4 Registration ...	... ...	177- 0-0	177- 0 0	177- 0-0	202-12-0	
5 Cattle pound fees	... ...	641- 0-0	641- 0-0	641- 0-0	542- 5-0	
9 Forest	... ...	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	0- 0 0	
10 Education Fees ...	... ...	0- 0-0	0- —0	0- 0 0	0- 0-0	
11 Extraordinary Receipts	... ...	0- 0-0	0- 0 0	0- 0-0	0- 0-0	
12 Other Receipts ...	... ...	37203- 3-1½	37203- 3-1½	37203- 3-1½	10260- 5-3	
13 Tagavi	... ...	0- 0-0	0- 0 0	0- 0-0	0- 0 0	
Total ...	65986-11-6	164546- 1-7½	214191- 3-7½	164546- 1-7½	174309-4 -4	

LAKHTAR,

April 1910.

XXII.

Than Lakhtar State for the year 1909-10 Samvat 1966.

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursement.				Remarks.
	Budget Est imate.		Actual Expenditure.		
			Current year.	Previous year.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Durbar Expenses...					
1 Personal Expenses ...					
2 Expenses of Rani Saheb ...					
3 Expenses of Heir apparent with Family					
4 Expenses of two Younger Kumars					
5 Expenses of Kuwari Saheb ...	.....	.....	28450-0 -0	28450- 0- 0	
6 Expenses of Durbar's private Establishment	.....	.....	2865- 0-0	3000- 0- 0	
7 Stable Expenses	.....	.....	6200- 0-0	6000- 0- 0	
8 Expenses of Ranchorji's Temple	.....	.....	1500- 0-0	2000- 0-	
9 Presents on Melnu, Vadhavo and Dengi.	.....	.....	1600- 0-0	1482- 8- 0	
10 Guest's Expenses	.....	.....	1990- 6-0	1814- 6- 0	
11 Dharmado	.....	.....	2626- 8-0	3181- 2- 0	
12 Travelling Expeneses... ...	.....	.....	1510- 0-0	16200- 0- 0	
2 Tribute	.....	.....	7351- 0-0	14702- 0- 0	
3 Fàlà Varád	.....	.....	2750- 0-0	1580-15-10	
4 Administrative Establishment ...	.....	.....	6087-10-0	5955-12- 3	
5 Revenue Department ...	.....	.....	5505- 5-0	5444- 3- 9	
6 Judicial Department ...	.....	....	1194-11-0	1195-11- 5	
7 Police	.....	.....	5741-13-0	5836- 4- 7	
8 Jail	.....	.....	1188- 3-0	1299-15-11	
9 Education	.....	.....	4857- 0-0	3298- 1- 0	
10 Dispensary (including Vaccination)	.....	.....	1500- 0-0	1401-15- 1	
11 Public Works	.....	.....	12145- 0 0	30010- 0- 0	
12 Municipality	.....	.....	1915- 0-0	1800- 0- 0	
13 Dharmada Devasthan	.....	.....	600- 0-0	1550- 0- 0	
14 Purchase of Land	.....	.....	0- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
15 Relief Works	.....	.....	0- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
16 Tavagi	.....	.....	0- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
17 Pension and allowance ...	.....	.....	200- 0-0	200- 0- 0	
18 Contingences and printing charges	.....	.....	523- 2-4	1301-13- 8	
19 District modi Khana	.....	.....	676-13-9	1966- 2- 4	
20 Debt	.....	.....	44000- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
Total...	.....	.....	142977- 8-1	139670-15-10	
Cash Balnace...	.....	... ..	21568-9-6	16341- 9- 6	

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lakhtar State during the year 1909-10

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Lakhtar.	5157	6	5	1	0	0	Rs.1500.	92·5	Other subjects 665 operations (minor.) 157

Lakhtar, 1st April 1910.

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Lakhtar State for the 1909–10

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.			Past year,	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Than Lakhtar	15035	591	540	0	51	347	281	0	66	38	36	23	19	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,

Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Lakhtar State, for the year 1909-10

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Secondary	83	84	70	63.7	0	1301	0	
9	9	Primary.	391	377	315	276	0	0	3556	
Total ...			474	461	385	339.7	0	1301	3556	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1910

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

The Annual Administration Report

OF THE

Lakhtar State

for the year 1910-11.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General—The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political Supervision of the Kathiawad Agency.

There is no important river in the State except two small streams. One of them the Mahanadi is in the Than Mahal and the other, the Umai in the Lakhtar District. The soil of this State, for the purpose of cultivation may be classified as black, light-red, sandy and mixed with stones and pebbles.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on the raining season. The Than Mahal and the villages of this State in the Nalkanthas chiefly depend upon tanks and wells. Bunds (dams) have also been constructed in suitable places for water supply to the crops.

There are under this State * 51 villages as mentioned below. The area of the whole State is at preaent 247-438 Square miles. 32

* The Bhayati villages of Modhwana and Sakar are in the Viramgam Taluka under the British Government, while the Bhayati village Kesharia is under Jhalawad Prant of the Agency.

Besides these, the village Vantu alias Vithalgadh with its pura, over which this State holds its reversionary right has been placed in possession and management of the heirs of Vithalrao Babaji the late Diwan of the Gaikwad, who holds it by Mokassa Tenure.

This State on the ground of its reversionary right claimed the jurisdiction over it, when it was lastly granted to the present holder. A representation on this subject was sent to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawad and is still pending as he has been pleased to pass an order that all the information on the subject has been looked up and will remain on record and be taken into consideration, when the proper time comes up.

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State villages, 15 Bhayati villages, 1 village held for maintenance and 3 for religious purpose.

The population according to the last census (1911) consists of 19531 souls. The total revenue of this State comes to three lacs of rupees.

The capital of this State is Lakhtar, which is a railway station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. In the same way Than is a Railway Station on the Morvi Railway on its way to Rajkot.

Political—This State in former times paid tribute to the Peshwa but since the settlement by Col. Walker, it pays to the British a tribute of Rs. 6761/. besides Rs. 464/, as Junagadh zortabli and Rs. 124/, as Ahmedabad Sukhri, in all the sum of Rs. 7351 is annually paid by this State to the British Treasury of the Kathiawar Agency.

(2) This State enjoyed independent full hereditary powers till 1831, when a general restriction was put upon the powers of all the Native States of Kathiawad and hence the State now enjoys a third class jurisdiction according to the scheme sanctioned by the British Government in 1866. The State has now made a representation to Government to remove the restriction placed upon it- It is still pending with Government and so the result is not yet known.

(3) The Thakore Saheb visited Bombay in December last when he had the honour of paying a visit to H. E. the Governor as also to Hon'able Mr. W. T. Morrison, Political Counseller to Government and to Messrs. Kincaid and Hotson, Political Secretaries.

In the same way when on a visit to Rajkot in November last the Thakore Saheb had the pleasure of paying a visit to E. Maconochie Esqr., the Agent to the Governor. When Major Coghill visited Lakhtar in circuit, the Thakore Saheb had the honour of paying and receiving formal visit and return visit.

History—The birth-day of the present ruling Chief, Thakore Saheb Shri Karansingji, is Posh Sud 13th of Samwat 1902 (10th January 1846 A. D.) This is the 65th year of his reign.

The Thakore Saheb belongs to the Jhala Kshatriya clan descended from Kumar Shri Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Maharana Shri Chandrasinhji of the Halvad Dhrangadhra house who founded the Lakhtar Gadi in Samwat 1660. The Thakore Saheb is the 11th in descent from Abhesinhji. He has now only one Jadeji Rani living.

The Thakore Saheb has three Kumars and one Kunvari. The

last has been married with Kumar Shri Dipsinhji, the future heir of Dhrol. She has also given birth to Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji, an heir to the Dhrol State.

The birth-day of Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, Heir—Apparent, whom the Gohel Raniji of Limbda had given birth, falls on the Posh Sud 11th of Samwat 1937. Two other younger Kumars were also born of the same Raniji and they have got their separate Giras in appanage from the State. Gangad has been ceded to Kumar Shri Mansinhji and Vadla to Kumar Shri Bhagvatsinhji.

The Heir-Apparent has two Ranis known as Sisodiani Raniji of Dharampur and Parmar Rani of Muli, the latter of whom has given birth on the 15th April 1907 to Kumar Shri Indrasinhji, the next but one heir to Lakhtar, besides one Kunvari, whilst the Dharampurwalan Raniji has given birth to two Kumars and two Kunvaris.

Historical buildings.—There are three ancient and important temples;—the Sun, the Muni and the Trinetreshwar in the Than District. The Trinetreshwar temple was repaired a few years before at a cost of Rs. 50,000 but the stones being decayed with salt it had again to be repaired this year with the cost of Rs. 5,000.

Chief Officers:—The Chief Karbhari of the State is Azam Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil appointed on the 1st April 1895. This is his 16th year. He is assisted by Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar who is a long experienced and able hand, he being formerly Deputy Educational officer in the Agency.

Darbars:—During the year under report two Darbars were held as usual, one on the Posh Sudi 13th in honour of the auspicious birth-day of the Thakore Saheb and the other on the New year day of the Hindus for congratulations.

Administrative charges:—The expenses under this head were Rs. 6337, it being 4 percent of the average income.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

(1) The State is entitled to levy State Tribute, Sudharo, Village Police expenses including the pays of the Police Patels, Educational charges &c. from the Bhayati villages every year.

There are three instalments for the collection of these levies, namely, the Kartik Sud 2nd, the 1st January and the Posh Sud 2nd. In default of payment on the fixed date they are obliged to pay interest according to the Rules of the Collection of revenue.

(2) To facilitate the work of revenue management four divisions viz, Wanswa, Kishol, Lilapur and Lakhtar are made for Lakhtar District.

Each division is supervised by one Vahiwatdar with the assistance of Karkuns (clerks). The Than District has as well four Tappas under the control of the Than Vahiwatdar and each Tappa is supervised by the one Tappa Karkun. The whole revenue department is placed under the Supervision and control of Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi, Naib Karbhari of this State, who has discharged his functions with zeal and efficiency.

The village revenue officers are also assisted by revenue Patels, Matadars and Havaldars. These are appointed in every village for this purpose.

(3) There are alienated lands in the State villages which being under Summary Settlement Act of the State, the revenue village officers levy a land tax of two annas per Bingha every year from the holders of these lands.

(4) The revenue collection is carried on in two ways (1) Bhagvati and Vinghoti (cash payment per acre). In the Nalkantha villages the revenue survey and classification of land had already been completed according to the Gujarat survey settlement system and rate of assessment is fixed. This system is put in force on condition that in a year when there is no probability of the payment of the assessment dues on account of deficiency of rain or some such extraordinary cause the cultivators would be at liberty to send an application to the State upto the Asho Sud 10th for redress and on such occasions, the Bhagvati system is followed with State sanction.

In all the other villages Bhagvati system is in vogue, (i. e. a certain share in kind, while Santi Vero and Kangari in cash).

(5) In order to carry out the revenue administration according to a fixed standard and to have a systematic inspection, a survey department is attached as a branch to the revenue department. One chief survey officer, named Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal of long experience with three surveyors under him are employed to make inspection of the Pahani Patrak and the boundary marks in the integral parts

of the State as also the State boundary touching that of foreign territories; and also render assistance in deciding boundary disputes.

Half the work of the erection of stone marks instead of earthen Bans commenced these two years past in the Than Mahal, has been completed.

Revision settlement work is also in progress in those villages where the survey settlement is in force. Kishol Tappa work will be taken in hand the next year, that of Wanswa Tappa being now over.

No boundary dispute has arisen in the year under report. The boundary touching foreign territory and the boundary marks are in good order.

Large and small in all 28 Bunds have been erected at various places at great cost for raising the paddy crops and protecting such lands as were likely to be submerged. These are kept in good order at a great expense by the State.

(7) The Than Mahal possesses facilities for turning the land into Bagayati cultivation. On an average each Khatedar has one well which enables him to raise crops in from 5 to 8 Binghas of land. Kishol Tappa is also fortunate in this respect. The total number of wells was 424 last year to which 6 new wells being added the total comes to 430 wells this year.

The State being desirous to obtain sweet water for the surrounding lands adjoining Lakhtar has opened correspondence with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, to secure services of an experienced officer to ascertain by boring at the State expenses whether sufficient water could be had by artisan wells.

(8) *Ubhad Vero*—This Vero is levied upon non-cultivators, traders, Rabaris, Bharwads, Kolis and others in proportion to their means every year by the Revenue authority. It varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as it was last year.

(9) *Important scheme to provide good and useful manure*—The State has one plan in contemplation and wishes to put it into force as soon as practicable. It wants to get small tanks dug out at small distances and to supply the earth so obtained as manure to cultivators' fields surrounding. With this view light and portable rail of two miles long with 20 tipping wagons at the cost of Rs. 10,000 is purchased.

The Than District abounds in Kharaba (waste) land. It is therefore thought advisable to turn some portion of it into a forest. To carry out this scheme a correspondence is opened with the Political Agent of Jhalawad Prant to secure the services of an experienced officer from the Government Forest Department.

This district possesses clay of the best type which can be utilized in Pottery works. The assistance of the Agency is therefore invoked to secure the services of an experienced hand from the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay who can report upon the quantity, quality and utility of it for a small factory in Pottery works, and advise the State as to the details of this undertaking. The correspondence is still in progress.

Takavi—The Thakore Saheb Shri Karansinhji has set apart a large amount of Rs. 50,000 from his private savings for the developement of cultivation and encouragement to cultivators. This amount has now grown to Rs. 110 thousands.

The cultivators have taken advantage of this fund in the year under report as under:—

Rs. 4800. Amount lent for seeds, nindaman and Chhoraman &c.
Rs. 3314. Do. Do. for the purchase of bullocks, cows &c.

The annual meeting of the committee under the Presidentship of the Chief Karbhari was held on the Asho Sud 2nd of Samwat 1966 when the account of the trust fund was confirmed, the income for the year being Rs. 5706 against the expenditure of Rs. 1500, leaving a balance in cash of Rs. 41,500 in the hands of the Trustees.

The advantage of this fund taken during the year under report resulted in the agriculture stock of this State as under:—

3888 bullocks, 4987 cows, 3580 buffaloes, 1327 male buffaloes, 218 horses, 35 colts & fillies, 579 asses, 19810 sheep, & 6030 goats. (Vide App. 20.).

Customs—Three stations have been kept in this State for the collection of customs dues, viz., (1) Lakhtar, (2) near the Lakhtar Station and (3) Than. The custom duty is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. A contract for the collection of custom dues was given in the year of this report as it was done last year. The total amount of Rs. 13684 was realized from it.

Abkari.—No contract but commission for the sale of opium is given to selected persons. There are three main places for its sale viz., Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. Opium required for sale by the State, is brought from the Agency opium depôt at Rajkot. The details are shown in App. 21.

Liquor—A contract for the importation of liquor has been prohibited from the year 1879 and no permission for its manufacture is given to anybody since then.

Ganja—Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. It is sold at two places:—Lakhtar and Than. When the contractor has to bring the drug by railway or another way through British or Agency jurisdiction, he does so under the Agency license obtained through the State (Vide App. 21 for details).

Salt—Salt naturally formed formerly at the village of Gangad now ceded to Kumar Shri Mansinhji in appanage, but its preparation has been discontinued since 1882. It is obtained under the State license from the Kuda Salt depot under Dhrangadhra State. It is given to selected persons for sale on commission. No contract for the sale of salt is given.

For the prohibition of smuggling opium, Ganja and salt, the shops selling such things are inspected unexpectedly by the Revenue and Police officers who are authorized for the duty.

Surokhar (Saltpeter)—It is naturally produced in the Than Mahal.

Coal—It is found in some places in Than Mahal. The State has resolved to dig it out departmentally.

Stone-Mines—The stone used in building and railway bridges is found in the Than Mahal. There are three stone-mines in the year under report as they were in the previous year.

Audit of Accounts—The revenue year begins with Kartik Sud 1 and ends on the Asho Vad 30. There is one Daftari or Accountant who inspects and audits the accounts received from the Mahals and villages. The annual inspection and audit of accounts has been completed. The chief officer of this department, Mr. Nenshi Kalianji Mehta, has been serving the State a long time past. It is satisfactory to note that he performs his duties deligently and skilfully.

The expenses of the Revenue Department were 4 per cent of the income.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Lagislation—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in App. II.

Military force—There is no military force in the State (see App. III).

Police—The strength of Police is 42 in the State under the control and supervision of the Police Superintendent. They are armed with swords and guns. It is their duty to keep peace, trace out crimes, guard jails and perform additional State affairs (Vide App. IV).

(2) To assist the Police Superintendent there are three chief constables, one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the second at Than and the third at Wanswa.

(3) The Police expenses this year amounted to Rs. 4985 as against Rs. 5741 of the last year (see App. IV.).

(4) In each village there is one police Patel who is helped by Chokiats (watchmen) and Passaitas. The latter hold the land under service tenure and the former receive their remuneration from the income of the village. These expenses amounted to Rs. 5635, the total strength being 367.

Criminal Justice—There are four Criminal Courts in the State:-

(a) First Class Magistrate's Court, Lakhtar.

(b) Second Class Magistrate's Court, Than.

(c) Third Class Magistrate's Court, Wanswa.

(d) The Chief Karbhari's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying sessions cases and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates.

The Hazur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State.

(6) The particulars of the Judicial Department are given in Appendices VII and VIII of which a brief statement is given below:—

	1909–10	1910–11.
Reported criminal cases.	55	64
No. of accused remained under trial at the end of the last year.	0	0
No. tried	83	119
No. discharged	28	66
No. acquitted.	13	10
No. sentenced,	42	40
No. committed.	0	2
Balance at the end of the year.	0	1
No. of accused remained under trial	0	1

(7) Criminal appeals.

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
No. of appeals admitted	10	16
No. of appeals dismissed	0	0
Sentence confirmed	3	6
Sentence changed or reduced	5	8
Sentence cancelled	2	2

Appeals in balance

Extradition—During the year under report the number of accused extradited through Agency was 19 out of which 5 were surrendered to the Native States through the intervention of the Agency, 12 to the British District Court and 2 to the Agency, all of whom were convicted.

3 accused were surrendered to this State by the Agency, all of whom were convicted.

1 accused was according to mutual agreement surrendered to this State by the Native States. He was convicted. The results were communicated on each occasion as required by the Rules.

The State is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, Salt, Ganja and Liquor. It has ordered its revenue and Police officers to visit the shops holding such licenses at an unexpected time. Therefore no offence with regard to this has occured during the year.

The following are Civil Courts in the State:—

(a) Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

(b) Than Nyayadhish Court.

(c) The Chief Karbhari's Court hearing original Civil suits exceeding Rs. 500 and appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

(d) The Hazur Court being presided by the Thakore Saheb and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Chief Karbhari's Court, and exercising full and exclusive powers as the High Court of the State.

(2) The following are the particulars of the original civil suits.

	No.
Exparte	15
Compounded and consent decrees.	75
Dismissed.	8
Disposed of otherwise.	26
Total.	124

Vide App. X.

(3) Applications for the execution of decrees were as follows:—

		1909–10	1910–11
Opening balance		186	197
Newly filed		186	148
	Total	372	345
Diposed of		175	147
Closing balance		197	198

At the end of the last year 197 applications of execution valuing at Rs. 48988–3–7 remained in balance. Those filed during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19628–10–3 of which 147 of the value of Rs. 20930–9–7 were disposed of and thus the balance at the end of the year is 198 valued at Rs. 47686-4-3.

The applications pending execution are 90 within six months and 92 less than 12 months; while those of above 12 months are 16 and they are of permanent attachment.

A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the cotton season (Vide Appendix XI.)

(4) Both the civil and criminal powers are entrusted to the same Nyayadhish.

Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir Apparent, who worked as Nyayadhish last year has now joined the Chief Karbhari and having been entrusted with the work of hearing civil and criminal appeals, discharges this duty carefully and impartially being the result of his late experience in judicial work.

Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah, the present incumbent has a year before been appointed as Nyayadhish. He has also discharged his duties with entire satisfaction.

The Hazur Court being the last court of appeal in this State and its decision being final, it is presided over by the Thakore Saheb himself, with him Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar, the Assistant to the Karbhari sits as a clerk of the Hazur Court. The latter has given satisfactory result on account of his long experience.

Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil, the Chief Karbhari himself has examined the records of the Judicial and Police Departments of the State as also Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji with the assistance of Mr. Bhavanishankar has examined the Daftar of the Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court. From the inspection reports of the Judicial and Police Daftars of the Than, Wanswa and Lakhtar Courts the work done by the

respective officers was found in accordance with the procedure and considered satisfactory.

		1909–10.	1910–11.
Balance of civil suits at the end of the last year		24	14
Filed.		98	139
	Total.	122	153
Decided		108	124
Balance at the close of the year		14	29

Out of the suits filed during the year 135 were pertaining to money transaction, 2 relating to rights and 2 relating to landed property.

The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 2 months and 29 days.

The details of suits newly filed are as follows:—

	No.
Suits under Rs. 100.	105
Do. above Rs. 100. and below Rs. 500	29
Do. above Rs. 500. and below Rs. 1000.	3
Do. above Rs. 1000	2
Total	139

29 Suits are in balance at the end of this year. Vide App. XI.

(5) The state of appeals decided is as under:—

	1909–10	1910–11.
Civil Appeals	0	0
Opening balance	0	0
Admitted	3	7
	3	7
Disposed of	3	7
Remained in balance	0	0

The appeals filed during the year were valued at Rs. 1024 As for the particulars of appeals refer to Appendix XII. They are briefly as under:—

	1909–10	1910–11.
Decision confirmed	2	0
,, reversed	0	5
,, remanded	1	1
,, compounded	0	0
,, Amended	0	1
Total.	3	7

The average duration of the disposal of appeals was 29 days this year as against 1 month and 23 days last year.

Jails—There are two jails in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the supervision of the First Class Magistrate as Jail Superintendent. Both the jails are accomodative and well ventilated.

The health of the prisoners was generally good.

The particulars of the prisoners are these:—

	1909–10.	1910–11.
Remained at the end of last year	7	4
Admitted	14	22
Total.	21	26
Released	17	21
Remained at the end of the year	4	5
No. of daily average	5·06	5·3
Average days of one accused under trial	6	13

The expense of the jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 465-0-0.

The treatment and conduct of prisoners in the jail were good.

Registration—There are two registration officers in the State. The office of the Registrar is at Lakhtar and that of the Sub–Registrar is at Than. During the year under review 37 documents worth Rs. 22,367 were submitted for registration, of which all were registered and no document remained in balance for registration. The receipts of fees amounted to Rs. 203–4–0. Vide Appendix XV.

Municipality—The State has no separate Municipality Department but the Sanitary works are supervised and managed by the officer of the public works department. No extra tax is levied from the subjects to cover the expenses on account of the Municipal works. The State pays them from its income.

There are three metalled roads at Lakhtar, one from the station to the town, the second from the town to the garden situated on the western bank of the tank, Motisar and the third round the town and one at Than from the station to the town.

This year the costs amounted to Rs. 1865–2–4 as under:—

Reparing of roads	Rs.	412–?–4
Excavation of tanks	Rs.	240–0–0
Planting and rearing trees	Rs.	768–0–0
Light (for lamps)	Rs.	445–0–0
	Total.	1865–2–4

Vide Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(1) The rainfall during the year measured 18·99 inches as against 22·76 inches last year.

(2) The monsoon set in in the month of June, and the rain went off in October. On the whole the rain, though not sufficient for the paddy crops, was enough for cotton and other crops. Cotton however suffered to some extent on account of frost during the year under report. The minimum rainfall was in the month of September and the maximum in July.

(3) On account of the want of the rain in the latter part, the Kharif yield of Juvar, bajri &c. was 6 annas in the rupee, cotton 8 annas and wheat 6 annas. The paddy crops turned 1 anna in the rupee as the bunds in the Nalkanthas were not well filled up with the rain water. This year the cotton crops did not prove so successful as were expected.

The prices of staple grains were as follow:—

Grains.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	Seers per rupee.	
Juvar	30	28
Bajri	23	24
Wheat	19	21
Rice	13	12

The average of last five years is 25 per cent higher than

normal.

Public Works:—A sum Rs. 22035 was spent on account of the Public Works during the year as detailed below:—

Sàt Swarup's Haveli	Rs,	5000
A store house for grass	Rs.	100
Silver-plated doors for the temple of Shri Goverdhan Nathji, Mahalaxmiji and Shri Ranchhodji	Rs.	3000
Dharamshala in Jaleshar	Rs.	150
A number of manure pits outside Lakhtar for cultivators	Rs.	1000
Addition made to the younger Kumar's buildings	Rs.	3000
Wells and bunds in the Than Mahal	Rs.	1000
Repairs of the Trinetreshwar Temple	Rs.	5000
Repairs of Durbar palace and guest houses	Rs.	2000
Repairs in tanks	Rs.	1785
	Total Rs.	22035

Vide Appendix XIX

Trade—The trade in the State depends chiefly on cotton. There is one ginning factory with 40 gins and one cotton press at Lakhtar, which are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade. The ginning factory worked 77 days during the year and the total cotton ginned was 44,000 maunds and about 5400 cotton bales were pressed in the cotton press for exportation.

The goods imported and exported were as follows:—

Lakhtar—The goods imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Bhavnagar, Rajputana &c. were worth about Rs. 5,00,000 and those exported worth about Rs. 8,00,000.

The population of traders is 1475 which is 8 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Weaving—The Dheds weave with hand-looms coarse cloth of cotton known as Khadi and thick woollen blankets (Kamlas), the export being worth Rs. 10,000.

The Bhavsars dye Khadi with red colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for females of lower classes, beds, carpets &c., the export being worth Rs. 20,000.

Lakhtar Tanning Factory—There is a hand work factory at Than for tanning leathers but on a small scale as reported last year. The export this year being worth Rs. 5,000.

Artisans—Just like the labourers the artisans also having had employment in the Ginning factory, Paka Press, Public Works &c., each earned average 12 annas a day as last year. Their population is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Mint—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is in use in transaction.

Forest—There is no forest in the State worth mentioning except small scattered groups of trees which are cut and used as fuels. While grass grows in meadows, Padtar and Kharabo.

Post and Telegraph—There is one combined post and telegraph office at Lakhtar and two other branch post offices in charge of school masters at Than and Lilapur.

Anathashram (Poor-house)—for the maintanance of those residents of this State who have no means of their livelihood or who are unable to support themselves.

A general meeting was as usual held on Posh Sudi 13th Samwat 1967 under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas.

From the reports of the trustees and Vahivatdars as also from the accounts produced it appears that during the year under report 326 persons have taken advnatage of this fund and the expenditure therefor was Rs. 542.

Thus showing 2 percent of the population which is the average percentage of each year since its establishment and no more.

General condition—The condition of commerce, labourers, artisans, agricultural stock and the Anathashram is satisfactory and is gradually making a better progress.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(1) *Area*—The area of the whole State is 1,56,704 acres out of which that of the Bhayats, Jiwai, Mulgirassias, Chakariat, Pasaitas,

Dharmada &c. is 70,532 acres, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 200,000. The remaining area of 86,172 acres is Khalsa, out of which 24812 acres are Kharabo, 20,925 acres Padtar (untilled) and 40,435 acres cultivated. Thus the cultivation this year is more by 3761 acres than last year.

(2) The Padtar land mentioned above is used as pasture for animals of the State subjects in each village. While "bids" (meadows) are reserved for the use of the cattle and horses of the State.

(3) The cultivation of the whole State was 62754 acres as against 62207 acres last year as follows:—

		1909-10.	1910-11.
Juvari, bajri & pulse	acres.	26956	24190
Cotton	,,	28347	34404
Wheat	,,	5040	3153
Paddy	,,	702	37
Til	,,	1162	970
	Total acres	62207	62754

(4) Out of the above area the cultivation in Khalsa land occupied 40435 acres as against 36,674 acres of the preceding year as under:—

		1909-10	1910-11
Juwar, bajri & pulse	acres.	10,669	19,119
Cotton	,,	19,970	17,534
Paddy	,,	678	37
Til	,,	927	592
Wheat (Chasia)	,,	3,556	2,348
Wheat & barley (irrigated)	,,	874	805
	Total acres	36,674	40,435

(5) *Bagayet*—Twenty eight large and small bunds have been erected in the State to have the rain water stored for the purpose of raising the paddy crops, with the result that 678 acres of land are rendered fit for the production of paddy. The rain having delayed this year to supply this crop with sufficient water, only 37 acres were used for the paddy crops in comparison with 702 acres of the previous year.

In the Than Mahal wheat and barley are produced by irrigation and for this purpose 805 acres were utilised as against 874 acres last year.

(6) The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4618, it being 25 per cent of the Khalsa population of whom 1568 are Khatedars, who possess 1534 Santies, 3069 bullocks and 660 carts in all as their means of cultivation, thus each cultivator having an average of 2 bullocks per Santi, and more than one cow and one buffalo.

(7) Except the income of land revenue, there are several non-agricultural taxes such as Vero &c. imposed according to the Land Revenue Code of the State, the income of such taxes amounting to Rs. 2407.

(8) Other receipts of revenues &c. are shown in Appendix XXII.

Bhayati Jama—The annual income of peshkashi and Sudharo is Rs 9,382 received by the State from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias as usual during the year.

(10) This year the income of custom duties was Rs. 13,684.

Opium—It is bought from the Agency Opium Depot Rajkot. During the year Samwat 1966, 5 maunds and 35½ Seers of opium were sold. Rs. 333—5—4 as pass fees are repaid at the time of purchase and the selling price is Rs. 1—8—0 more than the purchase price. Thus the State receives Rs. 3—2—8 per seer from which Rs. 0—8—0 goes towards the commission to the sellers under the State license. The net proceeds were Rs. 827 as profit.

The shop for its sale at Kishol has been discontinued for the last 5 years.

As for the particulars see Appendix 21.

Ganja—There are two shops for selling Ganja, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the license of the State. The income during the year was Rs. 30 under this head.

Registration—37 deeds valuing at Rs. 22,367 were registered under the Registration Act of the State during the year and the registration fees realized in Samvat 1966 were Rs. 203-4-0 against Rs. 177-4-0 last year. As for more particulars see Appendices 14 & 15.

Stamp:—The total income on account of stamp including court fees was Rs. 3911-0-0 under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts of the State.

General remarks on receipts and Disbursements—The Financial year of the State begins from Kartak Sudi 1st and closes on Asho Vadi 30th.

The State has no separate Treasury office. The accounts have been opened with a shroff of Lakhtar through whom all receipts and disbursements are made just as last year.

The balance at the end of Samwat 1966 is Rs. 57,738.

Nothing has been received on account of arrears.

In short the general financial condition of the State and the subject is good.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics—The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Police Superintendent of the State. The total number of births during the year was 592 as against 540 of the previous year and that of deaths 323 as against 281 of the last year. Thus the births are 52 and the deaths are 42 more than those of the preceeding year. The average number of births and deaths in proportion to the population is 33 and 17 respectively per thousand in the year under report.

Water supply—Each village of the State has at least one well and one water-trough and besides, Lakhtar and Lilapur are furnished with large tanks. Thus there is sufficient supply of drinking water for men and cattle throughout the whole State.

Travelling Shed—For affording shelter to travellers Dharamshalas have been built, 4 in Lakhtar, 2 in Than and 1 in Karakthal. Moreover there is a Chora in each village built by the village people. The travellers have free access to these Choras.

Metalled Roads—Both in Lakhtar and in Than there are matalled roads from the railway station to the gate of the towns. Besides, there are other metalled roads around the Lakhtar City. These roads are made at the State expense.

Medical Relief—There was only one dispensary at Lakhtar in the State but the Thakore Saheb looking to the need of the Than people has been pleased to sanction a new dispensary being opened there on the day of his birthday celebration this year. Thus there are two dispensaries at Lakhtar and Than now in existence.

The Lakhtar dispensary is in charge of a medical officer who is assisted by a compoundar. The Than Dispensary is placed under

his supervison and an assistant medical officer is appointed since the 1st February 1911.

A committee consisting of four members under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari has been appointed to supervise the general working of the dispensary.

The number of indoor patients treated during the year was 11 of whom 9 recovered and were discharged and 2 died. While 5254 outdoor patients sought relief during the year as against 5157 in the present year; out of these 633 were outsiders (not Lakhtar subjects). The daily average attendance was 89-4.

During the year under report 203 minor operations were made and no major operation was performed.

Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar is the medical officer of thirteen years standing here and has given great satisfaction to the Royal family and the public.

Vaccination—There is no separate vaccinator appointed by the State but the department is maintained from Vaccination Fund under the supervision of the Kathiawar States' Karbharis' meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot. The expenses are given by the State proportionately. One vaccinator is appointed for every sixty thousand men as a rule. There are two vaccinators in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 819 as against 837 last year.

Expenses—Total expenditure with regard to the Medical Department (including vaccination) was Rs. 1976 this year against Rs. 1500 last year.

For further particulars see Appendix 23.

Sanitation—As has been previously stated there is no separate Municipal Department. The total expenses on that account were Rs. 1865 this year as against Rs. 1915 of the preceding year.

Progress and Population—The population according to the recent census is 19531 as against 15036 of the census of 1901. This shows an increase of 4495 souls. There are evident signs of gradual and fair progress.

General public health—There was no principal epidemic or disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year. This and other circumstances mentioned above speak in favour of general public health as being good.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY).

(1) There are 9 primary Schools for boys, one for girls and one Aglo-Vernacular school, in all 11 schools in the whole State. Eight of them have been handed over to the management of the Agency Education officer under certain conditions. The remaining three are under the direct control of the State.

(2) The course of studies in all the schools is in accordance with the standards adopted by the British Educational Department and the schools have been recognized by Government.

(3) *Free Education*—No school fee is charged from boys or girls in the primary as well as secondary Schools for education. Moreover the girls are specially instructed in the arts and method of cooking which would greatly assist them in their house-hold business when they grow up.

(4) The Anglo-Vernacular School being united with the name of Sir Jaswatsinhji, the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is called " Sir Jaswatsinhji Anglo-Vernacular school " and the girls school being united with the name of Kunvari Shri Majirajba, the Knnvari of the Thakore Saheb who is married at Dhrol, it is called " Shri Majirajba Girls' School ".

(5) In all 400 boys and 62 girls take advantage of primary education and 87 boys of English Education in the whole State. The course of study in Gujrati extends to VII standards and that in English to the V standard. Sanskrit is fixed as the Second Language. It has been arranged that those boys who have passed the highest Standard in the A. V. School here, should be admitted free into the High School at Limbdi for their education in the 6th & 7th standards. In return for this concession this State has also arranged to allow the boys of the surrounding district, subject to Limbdi free education in the Lakhtar schools.

(6) The percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education is 3 and that of those receiving English Education is 0.4 to the population.

(7) With a view to give encouragement to education among females the Uteliawalan Rani Saheb of Sir Jaswantsinhji the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has been good enough to invest a sum of Rs. 500

at 5 per cent from the interest whereof prizes in clothes are distributed among the girls on the 14th April, i. e. on the anniversary day of the late Sir Jaswantsinhji.

A grand prize distribution, was held this year before a large assemblage when Major Coghill, the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant paid visit to Lakhtar and prizes were distributed to the pupils by Mrs. Coghill in the presence of the Thakore Saheb.

Scholarship Fund for higher education—In order to encourage higher education and to enable those who are unable on account of their adverse condition in money matters to allow their sons and dependents to prosecute further studies without any expense, a large sum of Rs. 24,000 is invested in 3½ per cent Promissory Notes by the State. The interest of this amount would be utilized in four Scholarships, viz,, Rs. 23, 22, 15 and 10 per mensem. The management of this fund is entrusted to the Agent to the Governor, and the Agency Educational Officer Kathiawar. The rules framed for the scheme having been approved by the Bombay Government, the Promissory Notes have been transferred by endorsement to the name of the two officers stated above. The scheme would be put in force from the next year. The subjects of the Lakhtar State are only entitled to reap the fruits of the Fund.

(10) *Modh Bania Scholarship*—A Scholarship of Rs. 4 is founded by Sheth Khushal Talakshi Mehta of Lakhtar in commemoration of his father the late Talakshi Behechar Mehta and it is awarded through this State to a boy of his caste who learns English and obtains the highest number of pass marks. One student has got this scholarship and this is his second year.

(11) *Other minor Scholarships*—Taking into consideration the exterme poverty of any of the Lakhtar subjects eager to learn English after finishing his studies in the Vernacular Standard but unable to maintain himself the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to award Rs. 4 per month, which is now availed of by one Brahmin boy of Than from the last year. This is his second year of scholarship.

(b) In order to encourage Sanskrit Education a scholarship worth Rs. 5 per month is awarded to a Brahmin boy who prosecutes his studies in the Benares College. This is also his second year.

That the Brahmins might learn to perform their daily duties, namely, Sandhya, Gayatri in obedience to Varnashram Dharma and continue to do so, The Thakore Saheb

makes enquiry and pays them Daxina to those deserving.

(12) *Library*—A public library named " Sir Jaswantsinhji Library " has been opened here and receives several English and Gujarati daily and weakly newspapers and monthly journals. It is in charge of the Head master, Sir Jaswantsinhji A. V. School.

(13) A Committee consisting of four residents of Lakhtar under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari is appointed to supervise the Educational Institutions.

(14) The total expenditure on account of education was Rs. 5339 as against Rs. 4857 last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Fairs—Three fairs and one cattle show are held in the State every year as under:—

(1) The Dodar Fair is held at Talvani a village two miles distant from Lakhtar, on Shravan Vadi 7th, where three to four thousand men assemble.

(2) The Unteshwar Fair is held at Unteshwar Mahadev's Temple four miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vadi 8th, where five to seven thousand men assemble.

(3) The great Trinetreshwar Fair is held at the Trinetreshwar Mahadev's Temple six miles distant from Than on Bhadarwa sudi 6th where fifty to sixty thousand men assemble.

(4) A Cattle Show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth Sudi 13th in memory of Tharadwalan Rajuba Saheb late Rani of the Thakore Saheb. The expense is paid from the charity Fund raised from her private savings. On this occasion the State also distributes from its income 17 prizes of Rs. 52.

Horses—There are two stallions in the State now. They are known as Rajrup and Fulmalo, the former belonging to the Arab kind and the latter to the Kathiawadi.

7 Darbari and 3 private mares were taken breed as follows:—

6 By Rajrup (Arab)

4 By Fulmalo (Kathiawadi).

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police officer.

Chotila Road—A scheme to be put in force at the time of scarcity is sanctioned to make a paka road in the limits of Than for going to Chotila.

ANOTHER SCHEME OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

A scheme is under consideration to bring water by cutting a Channel from the Maha river into the Hirana Lake in the Than District for irrigation purposes as reported last year.

It is a matter of great pleasure to record here that the State officers and staff have discharged their respective functions very satisfactorily.

LAKHTAR,
29 th April 1911.

Jugonlal Likhadas
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

Printed at the " Hitechhu " Press Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the LAKHTAR State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1910–11.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks
Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas. Vakil	Chief Karbhari.	1–4–95	31–3–11	
Mr. Nenshi Fulchand.	Naib Karbhari. Incharge Revenue Department.	10–8–06	31–3–11	
Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar.	Asstt. Karbhari.	1–4–10	31–3–11	
Mr. Nenshi Kalyanjee.	Accountant Officer.	6–9–81	31–3–11	
Mr. Maganlal Virchand.	Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate.	29–3–10	31–3–11	
Mr. Maganlal Hargovinds.	Police Superit.	1–5–7[illegible]	31–3–11	
Mr. Amritlal Vrijlal.	Survey Officer	15–9–07	31–3–11	
Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar.	Medical Officer.	1–3–99	31–3–11	

Jugjivandas Lakhichand

Chief Karbhari,

Lakhtar State.

LAKHTAR,

27th April 1911.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the LAKHTAR State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Salt Act.	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Opium Act.			
Arms „			
Registration Act.			
Limitation „			
Court fees „			
Gambling „			
Revenue Code.			
Minor's Act.			
Village Police Act.			
District „ „			
Boiler Inspection Act.			
Succession Certificate Act.			
Summary Settlement „			
Explosive Substance „			
Civil Procedure Code			
Criminal Procedure Code			
Penal Code			
Evidence Act			
Contract Act			
Hindu Law			
Games Act			

Jugjivandas Lilladher
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

LAKHTAR,
23rd April 1911

APPENDIX III.

Statement Showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the LAKHTAR State, 1910–11.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
Sappers	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Artillery	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...

LAKHTAR,

7th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1910-11.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police officer	1	‡Rs 30	Rs. 4935-0-0	..	...	..	..	..	7	0	‡ Rs. 20 pay & Rs.10 horse allowance.
Constables	25	6 to 15		..	..	...	..	...			
Mounted Police	16	15 to 20		..	..	..	..	..			

LAKHTAR,
2nd April 1911

Durgalal Lakhtar Sto
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPANDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in LAKHTAR State during the year 1910-11

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage cnvicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhtar.	36	33	50	53	36	42	24	23	12	19	72·0	43·4	66·6	54·8	

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Imperial Li. Lukha
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the LAKHTAR State during the year 1910–11.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Than Lakhtar.	468–9–0	814–12–9	271–5–3	502–7–9	57–14–6	61–10–9	

LAKHTAR,

29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1910-11

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Theft	..	12	12	14	12	20	15	...	1	..	4	10	..	15	5	...	..	1	2	..	..	....	..	2	..	..	....	..	....	
House breaking	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0	..	..	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	
Mischief	....	6	6	1	6	10	5	..	....	....	1	4	..	5	5	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	
Illicit possession of opium.	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..	
Murder	....	1	1	..	1	§2	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	
Attempt to commit suicide.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grievous hurt	..	2	2	..	2	13	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	9	..	....	....	..	..	1	....	3	..	....	....	..	....	..	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property... ...	..	21	21	15	21	41	8	....	..	..	1	7	..	8	33	..	..	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
Miscellaneous	.	21	21	21	19	32	7	..	..	..	2	5	..	7	24	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	1	
Total ...	...	64	64	55	62	119	40	..	2	..	12	26	...	40	76	..	..	5	2	..	1	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	

§Committed to Sessions

Lakhtar, Dated. 29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1910-11

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1910-11.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Than Lakhtar Criminal Courts.	55	64	0	42	9	54	12	2	83	119	66	10	40	2	0	1	

LAKHTAR

9/4/11 April 1911.

Jafarlal Lilaldas
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1910–11.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Application rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Than, Lakhtar. Criminal Appellate Court.	10	0	0	6	3	8	5	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Jaswantlal Likhadia
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1910-11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m. d.	
Than Laktar Civil courts.	24	14	98	139	122	153	108	124	14	29	Rs 15541-4-0	2	135	2	105	29	3	2	0	15	75	8	26	Rs 12834-11-1	0-2-29	

Lakhtar 29th April 1911

Jugjivandas Kirtharbhai Shah

Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year 1910-11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Psst year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts.	186	197	Rs. 48988-3-7	186	148	Rs. 19628-10-3	372	345	Rs. 68616-13-10	175	147	Rr. 20930-9-7	197	198	Rs. 47686-4-3	90	92	16	

LAKHTAR
April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits for the year 1910–11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Than Lakhtar Appellate Court.	0	0	3	7	3	7	3	7	0	0	1834	1021	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—1—23	0–0–29

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Jugalal Likhiya
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1910-11.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Rimaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*						
				Past year. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									y.m.d.	
1 Lakhtar. 2 Than.	2	4	22	21 26	5·06	5·3	5	Rs.465-0-0	0-0-13	

LAKHTAR,
April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Lakhtar State, for the year 1910–11

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar State.	30	37	27	29	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	30	37	Rs.18,417	Rs.22,367	0	0	0	0	

LAKHTAR,
2nd April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

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APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage.	27	17772 0 0	167 0 0	29	12933 0 0	154 4 0	
Sale deeds.	1	200 0 0	6 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Wills.	2	445 0 0	3 12 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Money Bonds.	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	9434 0 0	49 0 0	
Total...	30	18417 0 0	177 4 0	37	22367 0 0	203 4 0	

LAKHTAR,
April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Lakhtar State during the year 1910-11

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Lakhtar.	0	0	0	0	Rs. 1915	Rs. 1815-2-4		There is no separate municipal Department. The expenditure is paid by the P. W. D.

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Lakhtar State 1910–11.

State.	April 1910.	May 1910.	June 1910.	July 1910.	August 1910.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Lakhtar	...	,,	5–41	6–46	4–55	0–95	0– 0	0– 0	0– 0	0– 0	0– 0	2–04	19–41	25– 7	22–74	

Lakhtar,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains. 1910-11.

Article.	During March (past year.)			During March. (present year.)			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Juvari	0	30	0	0	28	0	
Bajri	0	23	0	0	24	0	
Wheat	0	19	0	0	21	0	
Rice	0	13	0	0	12	0	

Amratlal Likhadia

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year 1910-11

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
			Rs.				Rs.
Sat Swarup's Haveli	5000	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
A store-house for grass ..	1,00	0	100	0	0	0	100
Silver plated doors for the temples of Shri Govardhan Nathji, Shri Maha Laxmiji and Shri Ranchhodji ..	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Dharamshala in Jaleshwar ..	150	0	150	0	0	0	150
A number of manure pits outside Lakhtar for cultivators.	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Additions made to the younger Kumar's buildings ..	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Wells and bunds in the Than Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Repairs of the Trinetreshwar temple	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Repairs of Durbar palace and guest houses	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Repairs in tanks	0	1,785	1,785	0	0	0	1,785
	13250	8785	22035	0	0	0	22035

Lakhtar,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Lakhtar State during the year 1910-11.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Than Lakhtar.	1910-11	3888	1987	1327	3580	85	133	35	579	25840	1944	0	45	660	

LAKHTAR,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1910-11.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Than Lakhtar.	0	0	3	Rs. 827	2	Rs. 30	0	0	5	Rs. 857	

Lakhtar
27th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the

Nature of Demand.	Receipts.					
	Demand.			Collected during the current year.	Collected during the previous year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
	Rs. a.p.	R a.p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs .a. p.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	0-0-0	21568-9-6	21568-9-6	21568-9-6	16341- 9-6	
1 Land Revenue ..	49645-0-0	120500-0-0	170145-0-0	120500-0-0	84534- 0-0	49645-2-0
2 Obhad Vero ..	...	2407-0-0	2407-0-0	2407-0-0	1484- 0-0	
3 Nazerana	...	126-0-0	126-0-0	126-0-0	0- 0 0	
4 Abkari Revenue ..	..	30-0-0	30-0-0	30-0-0	31- 0-0	
5 Opium Revenue ..	..	827-0-0	827-0-0	827-0-0	786- 0-0	
6 Jama from Bhayats.	..	9382-0-0	9382-0-0	9382-0-0	9382- 0-0	
7 Custom Receipts..	...	13684-0-0	13684-0-0	13684-0-0	11019- 0-0	
8 Judicial						
1 Process Fees ..	..	2346-0-0	2346-0-0	2346-0-0	1212- 9-0	
2 Criminal fine ..	...	935-0-0	935-0-0	935-0-0	687- 0-0	
3 Stamp	..	1565-0-0	1595-0-0	1565-0-0	1047-12-0	
4 Registration ..	..	183-0-0	183-0-0	183-0-0	177- 0-0	
5 Cattle pound fees.	..	562-8-0	562-8-0	562-0-0	641- 0-0	
9 Forest	..	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0- 0-0	
10 Education ..	..	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0- 0-0	
11 Extraordinary Receipts	..	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0- 0-0	
12 Other Receipts ...	..	13128-0-0	13128-0-0	13128-0-0	37203- 3-1½	
13 Tagavi	...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0		
Total...	49645-0-0	187244-1-6	236889-3-6	187244-1-6	164546- 1-7½	

LAKHTAR,

19th April 1911.

Than Lakhtar State for the year 1910-11 Samvat 1966

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursement.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		
			Current year.	Previous year.	
			Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.	
Durbar Expenses					
1 Personal Expenses ...					
2 Expenses of Rani Saheb.					
3 Expenses of Heir apparent with Family ..					
4 Expenses of two Younger Kumars					
5 Expenses of Kuwari Saheb	....	.....	19731- 7- 6	28450- 0- 0	
6 Expenses of Durbar's private Establishment ..	.....	.....	4659-10- 0	2685- 0- 0	
7 Stable Expenses ...	....	....	7500- 0- 0	6200- 0- 0	
8 Expenses of Ranchorji's Temple	.....	....	2418- 0- 0	1500- 0- 0	
9 Presents on Melnu, Vadhavo and Dengi ..	....	....	4560- 0- 0	1600- 0- 0	
10 Guests' Expenses ...	.....	.....	2265- 0- 0	1990- 6- 0	
11 Dharmada	.....	.....	12860- 0- 0	2626- 8- 0	
12 Travelling Expenses ...	....	....	12215- 0- 0	1510- 0- 0	
2 Tribute	.....	.....	7351- 0- 0	7351- 0- 0	
3 Fala Varad	....	.....	504- 6- 7	2750- 0- 0	
4 Administrative Establishment	....	....	6337-14- 0	6087- 0- 0	
5 Revenue Department ..	....	....	5472-10- 0	5505- 0- 0	
6 Judicial Department ..	....	....	1215- 0- 0	1194-11- 0	
7 Police	.....	.....	4935- 0- 0	5741-13- 0	
8 Jail	....	....	465- 0- 0	1188- 3- 0	
9 Education	....	....	5319- 3- 0	4857- 0- 0	
10 Dispensary (including Vaccination)	.....	....	1976- 0- 0	1500- 0- 0	
11 Public Works	.....	....	22035- 6- 1	12145- 0- 0	
12 Municipality	.....	....	1865- 2- 4	1915- 0- 0	
13 Dharmada Devasthan ...	....	.....	600- 0- 0	600- 0- 0	
14 Purchase of Land	.....	....	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	
15 Relief Works	....	....	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	
16 Tagavi	....	....	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	
17 Pension and allowance ..	.....	....	1600- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	
18 Contingences and printing charges	....	.....	1713- 4- 2	523- 2- 4	
19 District modi Khana ...	.....	.....	1905- 6- 3	676-13- 9	
20 Debt	....	....	0- 0- 0	44000- 0- 0	
Total..	....	.....	129505- 2-11	142977- 8- 1	
Cash Balance..	....	....	51738-14- 7	21568- 9- 6	

Jugalal Lakhtaria

Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lakhtar State during the year 1910-11.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Lakhtar.	5254	11	9	..	2	.....	Rs. 1976	89.4	Other subjects 633 operations 203

Lakhtar,
29th April 1911.

Dungarlal Likumchand
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistice of the Lakhtar State for the year 1 91 0-11.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lakhtar State.	19581	540	592	52	...	281	323	42	..	36	33	19	17	This return is filled up according to the last Census (1911)

Lakhtar,
29th April 1911.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Lakhtar State, for the year 1910-11.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
								Rs.	Rs.	
1	1	Secondary.	84	87	63·7	65·8	0	1703	0	
9	10	Primary.	377	462	276	345	0	0	3636	
		Total ..	461	549	339·7	410·8	0	1703	3636	

Lakhtar,
[illegible] April 191.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
LAKHTAR STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1911—12

CHAPTER I.

General — The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political supervision of the Kathiawad Agency.

There is no important river in the State except two small streams. One of them the Mahanadi is in the Than Mahal and the other, the Umai, in the Lakhtar District.

The soil of this state for the purpose of cultivation may be classified as black, light red, sandy and mixed with stones and pebbles.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on the rainy season. The Than Mahal and the villages of this State in the Nalkanthas chiefly depend upon tanks and wells. Bunds (dams) have also been constructed in suitable places for water supply to the paddy.

There are under this State *51 villages as mentioned below. The area of the whole State is at present 247.438 square miles. 32 khalsa villages, 15 bhayati villages, 1 village held for maintenance (jivai) and 3 for religious purposes.

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* The Bhayati villages of Modhwana and Sakar are in the Viramgam Taluka under the British Government, while the Bhayati Village Kesaria is under Jhalawad Prant of the Agency.

Besides these, the village Vanfu alias Vithalgadh with its pura, over which this state holds its reversionary right has been placed in possession and management of the heirs of Vithalrao Babaji, the late Diwan of the Gaikwar who holds it by Mokasa Tenure.

This State on the ground of its reversionary right claimed the jurisdiction over it when it was lastly granted to the present holder. A representation on this subject was sent to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, is still pending as he has been pleased to pass an order that all the information on the subject has been looked up and will remain on record and be taken into consideration, when the proper time comes up.

The population according to the last census (1911) consists of 19531 souls. The total revenue of the State comes to four lacs of rupees.

The capital of this State is Lakhtar which is a railway station on the Rajputana—Malwa Railway, a branch of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. In the same way Than is a Railway station on the Morvi Railway on its way to Rajkot.

Political — This State in former times paid tribute to the Peshwa but since the settlement by Col- Walker, it pays to the British a tribute of Rs- 6761. beside Rs-464. as Junagadh Zortalbi and Rs- 124. as Ahmadabad sukhdi, in all the sum of Rs- 7351. is annually paid by this State to the British Treasury of the Kathiawad Agency.

(2) This State enjoyed independent full hereditary powers till 1831, when a genaral restriction was put upon the powers of all the Native States of Kathiawar and hence the State now enjoys a third Class jurisdiction according to the scheme sanctioned by the British Government in 1866. The State has now made a representation to Government to remove the restriction placed upon it. It is still pending with Government and so the result is not yet known.

(3) In the year under report a sum of Rs- 9000 was set apart by the State, in a special Darbar for " GEORGE SCHOLARSHIP " in commemoration of the grand ceremony of crowning Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of England, performed in London on the 22nd June 1911. In the same way a special Darbar was held here, in our absence at Delhi, under the Presidency of Kumar shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir Apparent, wherein it was announced that a new school building at a cost of Rs- 5000 and upwards would be erected for the accommodation of the students of the Vernacular Taluka school Lakhtar, and that it should be named " Coronation Taluka school " in commemoration of the Grand Coronation Durbar held at Delhi by Their Imperial Majesties Emperor George V and Empress Mary of India on the 12 th December 1911. These two most auspicious events were celebrated in this state, when all the offices and schools were closed. This town and the chief Mahal towns were illuminated. These two days, were throughout, observed as holidays in merriment and pleasure. Prayers were offered in holy places for Their Majesties, long life and for the continuance of the British Suzerainty over us and fire works were displayed at night. On the occasion of the celebration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar in this State, a further and important step was taken in decorating all the school going children with coronation

medals, and in distributing prizes and sweetmeats to them.

It is with great pleasure that we have to put on record in this report, the greatest, historic and unique event such as had not happened since the establishment of the British Rule in India, nor, if we looked into the past history, since the decline of the Mogal power in this country, viz, on the auspicious occasion of the Grand Coronation Durbar held by His Imperial Majesty George V, the Emperor of India, at Delhi on the 12 th December 1911, the Thakor Saheb Karansinhji had the honour of being invited there, when he himself with his sardars and chief Karbhari reached Delhi on the 1st December 1911. He was accompanied by Kumar Shri Bhagwatsinhji, Azam Maganlal Tribhovandas,Chief Karbhari, Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Naib Karbhari and Mr. Maganlal Shivshanker Medical officer and all these were present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar. A plot of ground for our Camp was allotted by Government and Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah was in the Management of the Camp as the Camp officer, Mr. Hirachand Tulshi, Chief State Vakil was entrusted with the duty of the Enquiry Officer. The Thakor Saheb had the pleasure of attending every Imperial function at Delhi. Thakorsaheb Sursinhji of Utelia, a Sardar and an honourary Magistrate in the District of Ahmedabad, resided as a guest in our Camp.

The Investiture Durbar was held in the Imperial Camp at night on the 14th December 1911, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor where Thakore Saheb Karansinhji had the honour of being invested with the great distinction of the " Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India " by His Majesty's own blessed hands when on the customary permission being given to him for kissing the hand of His Majesty, he, following the Doctrines of the Arya religion, took the glorious, merciful and blessed hand over to his eyes and having touched them with it brought it over to his head and lodged it there.

(4) Having gracefully obtaind this rare gift the Thakore Saheb left Delhi with his retinue on ihe 18th December and returned to Lakhtar where he was enthusiastically received and two addresses were presented to him in silver caskets by his subjects and Bhayats.

In order to commemorate this historic event the Thakore saheb was pleased to grant concession to his subjects by the permanent remission of half the grain duties levied by the State. Besides he has liberally given to the Trustees of the Panjra poles of Lakhtar and Than Rs 5000 each, in Govt. promissory notes, the interest of which would be used for

the maintenance of crippled cattle and animals. As the Sardars and the Karbhari were present with the Thakore Saheb in the Coronation Durbar, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to send two silver Darbar medals through Mr.Hill, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in token of remembrance, which were duly awarded to the Younger Kumar Shri Bhagwatsinhji and Azam Maganlal Tribhovandas Chief Karbhari, by the Thakore Saheb himself in a special Durbar held for the purpose where the Sardars, officials and the sibandi of this State were invited. An acknowledgemnt of this with the warmest thanks was duly forwarded to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad.

(5) The Thakore Saheb visited Bombay in May and January last when he had the honour of paying visits to H. E. the Governor as also to the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, Political Counseller to Government and to Messrs Kincaid and Hotson, Political Secretaries.

In the same way when on a visit to Rajkot in September and January last the Thakore Saheb had the pleasure of paying a visit to C. H- A. Hill Esquire, Agent to the Governor, and in June last to Major W. M. P. Wood, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant.

History—The birthday of the present ruling chief, Thakore Shri Karansinhji, is Posh Sud 13th of Samwat 1902 (10th January 1846 A. D.) This is the 67th Year of his reign.

The Thakore Saheb belongs to the Jhala Kshatriya clan descended from Kumar Shri Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Maharana Shri Chandrasinhji of the Halvad Dhrangadhra house, who Founded the Lakhtar Gadi in Samvat 1660 The Thakore Saheb is the 11th in descent from Abhesinhji 1604 A.D.

The Thakore Saheb has now only one Jadeji Rani living, He has three Kumars and one Kunvari. The last has been married with Kumar Shri Dipsinhji, the future heir of Dhrol. She has also given birth to Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji an heir to the Dhrol State.

The birthday of Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, Heir-Apparent, whom the Gohil Raniji of Limbda had given birth, falls on the Posh Sud 11th of Samwat 1937. Two other Younger Kumars were also born of the same Raniji and they have got their separate Giras in appanage from the State. Gangad has been ceded to Kumar Shri Mansinhji and Vadla to Kumar Shri Bhagvatsinhji. The Heir-Apparent has two Ranis Known as Sisodiani Raniji of Dharampur and Parmar Rani of Muli, the latter of whom has

given birth on the 15th April 1907 to Kumar Shri Indrasinhji, the next but one heir to Lakhtar, besides two Kunvaris, whilst the Dharampur wala Raniji has given birth to two Kumars and three Kunvaris.

Historical buildings — There are three ancient and important temples—the Sun, the Muni and the Trinetreshwar in the Than District. The Trinetreshwar temple was repaired a few years before at a cost of Rs 50000 but the stones being decayed with salt, it had again to be repaired last year with the cost of Rs 5000.

Chief Officers—The Chief Karbhari of the State is Azam Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil appointed on the 1st April 1895. This is his 17th year. He is assisted by Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashanker who is a long experienced and able hand, he being formerly Deputy Educational Officer in the Agency.

Durbars—During the year under report four Durbars were held, of these two were as usual–one on the Posh sud 13th in honour of the auspicious birth–day of the Thakore saheb aud the other on the new year day of the Hindus for congratulations; and of the other two:—one, for the celebration of the London Coronation Day on the 22nd June last and the other on the 12th December last to celebrate the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Administrative charges—The expenses under this head were Rs 5004–it being 4 per cent of the average income.

CHPTER II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

(1) The State is entitled to levy State tribute; Sudharo, Village Police expenses including the pays of the Police Patels, Educatoinal charges &c. from the Bhayati villages annually.

There are three instalments for the collection of these levies, namely, the Kartic Sud 2nd, the 1st January and the Posh Sud 2nd. In default of payment on the fixed date they are obliged to pay interest according to the Rules of the Collection of revenue.

(2) To facilitate the work of Revenue Management four divisions Viz; Wanswa, Kishol, Lilapur and Lakhtar are made for Lakhtar District.

Each division is supervised by one Vahivatdar with the assistance of karkuns (clerks).

The Than District has as well four Tappas under the control of the Than Vahivatdar and each Tappa supervised by one Tappa karkun. The whole revenue Department is placed under the supervision and control of Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi, Naib Karbhari of this state, who has discharged his functions with zeal and efficiency.

The village revenue officers are also assisted by revenue Patels Matadars and Havaldars. These are appointed in every village for this purpose.

(3) There are alienated lands in the state villages which being under Summary Settlement Act of the state, the revenue village officers levy a land tax of two annas per bigha every year from the holders of these lands.

(4) The revenue collection is carried on in two ways. (1) " BHAGVATI " and (2) Vighoti (cash payment per acre). In the Nalkantha villages the revenue survey and classification of land had already been completed according to the Gujrat survey settlement system and rate of assessment is fixed. This system is put into force on condition that in a year when there is no probability of the payment of the assessment dues on account of deficiency of rain or some such extraordinary cause, the cultivators would be at liberty to send an application to the state up to the Asho Sud 10th for redress and on such occasions the Bhagvati system is followed with state sanction. No such application is made during this last year.

In all the other villages Bhagvati system is in vogue (i. e. certain share in kind while Santi Vero and Kangari in cash).

(5) In order to carry out revenue administration according to a fixed standard and to have a systematic inspection a survey department is attached as a branch to the revenue department. One Chief Survey Officer named Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal of long experience and three surveyors under him are employed to make inspection of the Pahani Patrak and the boundary marks in the integral parts of the state as also the state boundary touching that of foreign territories; and also render assistance in deciding boundary disputes.

Half the work of the erection of stone marks instead of earthen Bans commenced these two years past in the Than Mahal has not been completed in the year on account of famine.

(6) This year Revision settlement work is also not in progress

in those villages where the survey settlement is in force. Kishol Tappa work will be taken in hand, the next year, that of Wansva Tappa being already over. Boundary marks are in good order throughout state. No dispute has arisen during this year.

Large and small in all 28 Bunds have been erected at varions places at great cost for raising the paddy crops, and protecting such lands as were likely to be submerged. These are kept in good order at a great expense by the state annually as usnal.

(7) The Than Mahal possesses facilities for turning the land in to Bagayati cultivation. On an average each Khatedar has one well which enables him to raise crops in from 5 to 8 Bighas of land. Kishol Tappa and the village Jalampura under Wanswa Tappa are also fortunate in this respect. The total number of wells was 430 last year to which 10 new wells benig added the total comes to 440 wells this year.

The state being desirous to obtain sweet and sufficient water for surrounding lands adjoining Lakhtar has opened correspondence with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, to secure services of an experienced officer to ascertain by boring at the state expenses whether sufficient water could be had by artesian well but this being the famine year the idea is postponed.

(8) Ubhad Vero–This vero is levied upon non–cultivators, traders, Rabaris, Bharwads, Kolis and others in proportion to their means every year by the Revenue authority. It varied from Re. 1 to Rs 5 as it was last year. No change has been made during the year under report.

(9) *Important scheme to provide good and useful manure*— The state has one plan in contemplation and wishes to put it into force as soon as practicable. It wants to get small tanks dug out at small distances and to supply the earth so obtained as manure to cultivators' fields surrounding. With this view light and portable rail of two miles long with 20 tipping waggons at the cost of Rs 10,000 is purchased. The operation of digging the tank at Lakhtar has been commenced in this famine year and these rails and waggons are utilized in carrying away the clay so dug up and putting the same at spots outside the town to render them fit for building sites. This work is successfully being carried out and it is a great satisfaction to see that the money expended thereon did not go in vain.

Takavi—Ten years ago Thakor Saheb Shri Karansinhji has set apart a large amount of Rs 50,000 from his private savings for the

development of cultivation and encouragement to cultivators. This amount has now grown to Rs 110,000.

The cultivators have taken advantage of this fund in the year under report as under:

Rs 914	Amount lent for seeds, Nindaman and choraman &c.
Rs 4238	Do. Do- for the purchase of bullocks, cows &c.

The annual general meeting of the Trust-fund Committee was not held this year owing to famine time. (The income for the year is Rs. 7549 against) the expenditure of Rs 613, leaving a balance of Rs. 48399 in cash in the hands of the Trustees. The fund has admitted to Rs 116600 including the property in the year under report. Tne surplus is deposited with Shahukars on interest.

The advantage of this fund taken during the year under report resulted in the agriculture stock of this State as stated in Appendix 20.

Cutoms—Three stations have been kept in this State for the collection of custom dues, viz., (1) Lakhtar town, (2) near the Lakhtar railway station and (3) Than. The custom duty is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A contract for the collection of custom dues was given in the year of this report as it was done last year. The total amount of Rs. 16873 was realized from it.

Abkari—No contract but commission for the sale of opium is given to selected persons. There are three main places for its sale *viz.*, Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. Opium required for sale by the State, is brought from the Agency Depot at Rajkot. The details are shown in App. 21.

Liquor—A contract for the importation of liquor has been prohibited from the year 1897 and no permission for its manufacture is given to any body since then.

Ganja—Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. It is sold at two places:—Lakhtar and Than. When the Contractor has to bring the drug by railway or another way through British or Agency Jurisdiction, he does so under the Agency license obtained through the State (Vide App. 21 for details.)

Salt—Salt naturally formed formerly at the village of Gangad now ceded to Kumar Shree Mansinhji in appanage, but its preparation has

been discontinued since 1882. It is obtained under the State license from the Kuda salt depot under Dhrangadhra State. It is given to selected persons for sale on commission. No contract for the sale of salt is given.

For the prohibition of smuggling opium Ganja and salt, the shops selling such things are inspected unexpectedly by the Revenue and Police officers who are authorised for the duty.

Surokhar—(Salt peter) It is naturally produced in the Than Mahal.

Coal—It is found in some places in Than Mahal. The State has resolved to dig it out departmentally.

Stone mines—The stone used in building and railway bridges is found in the Than Mahal. There are three stone mines in the year nnder report as they were in the previous year.

Audit of accounts—The revenue year begins with Kartik Sud 1 and ends on the Asho Vad 30. There is one Daftari or accountant who inspects and audits the accounts received from the Mahals and villages. The annual inspection and audit of accounts has been completed. The Chief Officer of this department Mr. Nenshi Kalyanji Mehta has been serving the State a long time past. It is satisfactory to note that he performs his duties deligently and skilfully.

The expenses of the Revenue Department were 4 per cent of the income.

Famine—When we came to know for certain in the month of September last that the rains would fail this year, we took precautionary measures to help the cultivators in the Than Mahal with grain and fodder and brought them round to raise grass and grain by well irrigation, because every Khatedar there possessed at least one well. The result of these measures adopted beforehand by foresight was satisfactory in as much as the state of these people has been maintained. Measures for their provision in future have also been taken in that Mahal by the Thakor Saheb himself who with the chief Karbhari made a circuit through the district for this purpose. On returning to Lakhtar he not only commenced advancing help in the form of Tagavi to the Khatedars of Nalkantha and Wanswa Tappas, where there are existing wells, and new wells could be excavated, but advanced Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per Santi to those cultivators of Lakhtar, Lilapur &c. (where there is no means of cultivation by well irrigation) who were ready to go to villages under foreign Jurisdiction, for enabling

them to maintain themselves and their agriculture stock by raising fodder &c. in Wadis. Those who were in need of help, were given sufficient quantity of grass, but those that had stored up grass and grain being the balance of the last year's good harvest, did not require any assistance from the State. We held inquiry with keener attention into the condition of the labouring classes, but found that they got sufficient work till now, and that, they were not inclined to go to famine relief works. We have however opened test works of digging the Lilapur and Lakhtar Tanks in the Lakhtar Mahal from November last, and although the wages of good years have been offered we are unable to get labourers for the work, because they get higher wages in proportion else where. It is also a matter of satisfaction to note that though the rates of wages are being offered higher than those fixed by the famine rules, the number of labourers in the works opened is but trifling in proportion.

The following arrangements have been made for the inspection of famine areas throughout State.

(a) The Revenue Vahivatdars would work as Circle Inspectors for villages under their circles.

(b) The Than Vahivatdar would be the Supervising District Officer for the Than Mahal. Azum Maganlal Virchand Shah, Nayayadhish, is appointed the Famine Officer not only of Lakhtar Mahal but for the whole State.

Besides, the trustees of the " Shri Karansinhji agricultural improvement (Kheti Sudharak) Fund " were asked to advance loans under State guarantee to Bhayats and Mulgirasias to get over the famine according to the Agency famine rules.

Thus men and (animals) cattle were saved from the effects of famine by the adoption of proper and vigorous measures in time, for the beginning.

Fodder was raised by well-irrigation in order to maintain agriculture-stock. The cultivators who had no wells in this State were allowed to go elsewhere to their relations' villages for the preparation of Wadis.

Over and above this the State supplied them with grass from its haystocks and the defeciency was made good by the pnrchase of grass and Beed (a kind of root dug out from Null) from out- stations and selling the same at a lower price, with the result that the condition of all the cattle has been maintained.

To sum up this matter the State has extended assistance in this famine :—

The amount expended on this account from September 1911 to 31st Match 1912 is about Rs. 30,000.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in app. II.

Military force—There is no military force in the State. [see app. III.]

Police—The strength of Police is 42 in the State under the control and supervision of the Police Superintendent. They are armed with swords and guns.

[1] It is their duty to keep peace, trace out crimes, guard jails and perform additional State affairs. [vide app. IV.]

[2] To assist the Police Superintendent there are three Chief Constables, one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the second at Than, and the third at Wanswa.

[3] The Police expenses this year amounted to Rs. 6516 as against Rs. 4935 of the last year [see app. IV.]

[4] In each village there is one Police Patel who is helped by Chokiats [watchmen] and Pasaitas. The latter hold the land under service tenure and the former receive their remuneration from the income of the village. These expenses amounted to Rs. 5635, the total strength being 367.

[5] *Criminal Justice*—There are four Criminal Courts in the State :—

[a] First Class Magistrate's Court, Lakhtar.
[b] Second Class Magistrate's Court, Than.
[c] Third Class Magistrate's Court, wanswa.
[d] The Chief Karbhari's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying Sessions Cases and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates.

The Hazur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State presided over by Kumarshri Balvirsinhji the Heir Apparent.

(6) The particulars of the Judicial Department are given in

appendices VII and VIII of which a brief statement is given below.

	1910–11	1911–12
Reported Criminal Cases.	64	56
No. of accused remained uuder trial at the end of the last year.	0	0
No. tried.	119	93
No. discharged.	66	53
No. acquitted.	10	5
No. sentenced.	40	35
No. committed.	2	0
Balance at the end of the year.	1	0
No. of accused remained under trial.	1	0

(7) Criminal Appeals-

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
No. of appeals admitted.	3	4
No. of appeals dismissed.	0	0
Sentence confirmed.	1	2
Sentence changed or reduced.	0	0
Sentence cancelled.	2	2
Appeals in balance.	0	0

Extradition—During the year nnder report the number of accused extradited through the Agency was 5, out of which 4 were surrendered to the Native States through the intervention of the Agency, and 1 to the Agency, of whom 1 was acquitted and 4 convicted, 6 accused were surrendered to this State by the Agency of whom were 3 convicted and 3 acquitted.

The results were communicated on each occasion as required by the rnles.

The state is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, salt, Ganja and liquor. Therefore no offence with regard to this has occurred during the year.

The following are Civil Courts in the state :—

(a) Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

(b) Than Nyayadhish Court.

(c) The Chief Karbhari's Court hearing original Civil suits exceeding Rs. 500 and appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

(d) Hazur Court being now presided by Kumarshri Balvirsinhji, the Heir apparent, and hearing appeals against the decisions

of the Chief Karbhari's Court and exercising full and exclusive powers as the High Court of the State.

(2) The following are the particulars of the original Civil suits.

	No.
Exparte.	10
Compounded and consent decrees.	28
Dismissed.	1
Disposed.	24
Total.	63

Vide App. X.

(3) Applications for the execution of decrees were as follows :—

	1910–11	1911–12
Opening balance.	197	198
Newly filed.	148	60
Total.	345	258
Disposed of.	147	82
Closing balance.	198	176

At the end of the last year 198 applications of execution valuing at Rs 47686—4—3 remained in balance. Those filed during the year under report amounted to Rs 7033–0–5 of which 82 of the value of Rs 9532–3–5 were disposed of and thus the balance at the end of the year is 176 valued at Rs. 45187—1—3.

It must however, be noted that execution of decrees has been suspended on account of the famine year and hence the large number shown in the closing balance.

The applications pending execution are 4 within six months, and 151 less than 12 months, while those of above 12 months are 21 and they are of permanent attachment.

A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the cotton season.

(Vide App. XI.)

(4) Both the civil and criminal powers are entrusted to the same Nyayadhish.

Kumarshri Balvirsinhji the Heir Apparent who has been working as the Judge Hazur Court some six months past has, as a result, given entire satisfaction to both the State and the subjects.

Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah, the present Nyayadhish was two years before appointed to the place. He has also discharged his duties with satisfaction.

The Hazur Court being the last Court of appeal in this State and its decision being final, it is presided over by Kumarshri Balvirsinhji the Heir Apparent with him Mr. Bhawanishankar Girjashankar the assistant to the Karbhari sits as a clerk of the Hazur Court. The latter has given satisfactory result on account of his long experience.

Mr. Maganlal Tribhowandas Vakil, the Chief Karbhari himself has examined the records of the Judicial and the Police Departments of the State as also Kumarshri Balvirsinhji with the assistance of Mr. Bhawanishankar has examined the Duftar of the Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court. From the inspection reports of the Judicial and the Police Duftars of the Than, Wanswa and Lakhtar Courts the work done by the respective officers was found in accordance with the procedure and considered satisfactory.

	1910—11	1911—12
Balance of Civil suits at the end of the last year.	14	29
Filed.	139	51
Total.	153	80
Decided.	124	63
Balance at the close of the year.	29	17

Out of the suits filed during the year 49 were pertaining to money transaction, 2 relating to rights.

The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 2 months and 4 days.

The details of suits newly filed are as follows :—

	No.
Suits under Rs. 100.	34
Do. above ~~Rs~~ 100 and below ~~Rs~~ 500.	9
Do. above ~~Rs~~ 500 and below Rs. 1000.	5
Do. above ~~Rs~~ 1000.	3
Total.	51

Suits in balance at the end of this year vide App. XI.

(5) The particulars of appeals decided are as under.

	1910—11	1911—12
Civil appeals		
Opening balance	0	0
Admitted	7	6
Total	7	6
Disposed of	7	6
Ramained in balance.	0	0

The appeals filed during the year were valued at ~~Rs~~ 11229-0-10.

As for the particulars of appeals refer to App. XII. They are briefly as under :—

	1910-11	1911-12.
Decision confirmed.	0	3
„ reversed.	5	0
„ remanded.	1	2
„ compounded.	0	0
„ amended.	1	1
Total.	7	6

The average duration of the disposal of appeals was 4 months and 10 days this year as against 29 days last year.

Jails—There are two jails in the state, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the supervision of the First Class Magistrate as Jail Superintendent, both the jails are accommodative and well ventilated.

The health of the prisoners was generally good.

The particulars of prisoners are these :—

	1910-11	1911-12.
Remained at the end of last year.	4	5
Admitted.	22	25
Total.	26	30
Released.	21	24
Remained at the end of the year.	5	6
No. of daily average.	5·3	5·1
Average days of one accused under trial.	13	9

The expenses of the jails and prisoners amounted to ~~Rs~~ 183-0-0.

The treatment and conduct of prisoners in the jail were good.

Registration—There are two registration offices in the State. The office of the Registrar is at Lakhtar, and that of the Sub-Registrar at Than. During the year under review 50 documents worth Rs 20646 were submitted for registration of which all were registered and no document remained in balance for registration. The receipts of fees amounted to Rs 262. Vide App. XV.

Municipality:—The State has separate Municipal Department but the Sanitary works are supervised and managed by the officer of the public works Department. No extra tax is levied from the snbjects to cover the expenses on account of the Municipal works. The State pays them from its income. There are three mettled roads at Lakhtar. One from the station to the town. The second from the town to the garden situated on the western bank of the tank Motisar, and the third round the town.

This year the costs amounted to Rs :— as under.

Repairing of roads .	Rs 150—0—0
Excavationg of tanks	Rs 955—0—0
Planting and raising trees	Rs 845—0—0
Light (for lamps)	Rs 550—0—0
Total	2500—0—0

Vide App XVI

CAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(1) The rainfall during the year measured 2·90 against 18·99 inches last year.

(2) The monsoon set in the month of June last and the rain was off in Septembar.

On the whole the rain has totally failed. The cultivators in the beginniug sowed seeds in the hopes of a good downpour but the continued absence of rain till the month of September aroused them with the help of the State to engage themselves in utilizing the means of wells at their command or in emigrating to such places where they could get water to raise fodder and crops by well-irrigation. They at first raised the juwar crops, then, that of wheat and afterwards that of Chasatia juwar in order to maintain themselves and their stock till the ensuing rainy season.

(3) Grass to a small extent grew in the State pasture lands as well as in lands not under cultivation at the first fall of rain. The State freely allowed the cultivators' agricultural stock including cows and buffaloes to graze therein, with the result that men and cattle were protected.

A lesson is learnt from this that if immediately on the termination of the rainy season the means of irrigation were utilized with the aid from the State, it would greatly facilitate to face the famine. This State having put into action these means, has been able to maintain the condition of the cultivators and cattle. Notwithstanding all these precautions the sowing was under 2 annas in the rupee.

(4) There was no necessity of opening special works for the maintenance of labouring classes. As an experimental, however, test works, of digging the Lakhtar and Lilapur tanks, were opened but a large number of labourers did not come in to work. In the same way a scheme of deepening wells in the Than Mahal was put into force, but on account of the absence of labourers, the cultivators agreed among themselves and carried out the work.

The labourers were also engaged in the Ginning Factory and the Cotton Press at Lakhtar for 40 and 22 days respectively, as well as in the State Public Works Department, where they got wages at the same rate as that of the last year,

The pri es of the staple grains were as tollows :—

Grains.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	seers per rupee.	
Juwar.	28	25
Bajri.	24	20
Wheat.	21	20
Rice.	12	11

The average of last five years is 30 per cent higher than normal.

Public Works—A sum of Rs 9444 was spent on account of the Public Works during the year as detailed below.

Repairs of walls round Than	Rs 4210
Do. Do. Durbar buildings.	Rs 700
Do. Do. Hospitals and Schools.	Rs 252
Do. Do. Jakat post.	Rs 48
Do. Do, Roads.	Rs 934

Addition to Sat Swarup Haveli.	Rs 2500
Do. Do. Younger Kumar's Palaces.	Rs. 500
Total	Rs. 9444

Vide Appendix XIX.

Trade—The trade in the State depends chiefly on cotton. No crop of cotton is produced in the year under report but the quantity of Kalans (cotton pods) and cotton that was in balance last year was ginned and packed in bales and exported to foreign parts. For this purpose is our ginning factory with 40 gins and cotton press at Lakhtar, which are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade. The Ginning factory worked 40 days during the year and the total cotton ginned was 16077 maunds and about 1777 cotton bales were pressed in this cotton press for exportation.

The goods imported and exported were as follows :—

The cotton bales were exported to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Viramgam and other places for mill-owners and other merchants who purchased them. Inclusive of these the total goods exported was worth Rs. 2,80,000 and that imported from Rajputana, Bombay, Viramgam, Bhawnagar &c. was worth Rs. 8,00,000 which is on par with that of the previous year. But there being no produce of cotton seeds the export is much below the average which in comparison with that of the last year come to 44 per cent less. The No. of traders in this State is 8 per cent of the population.

Weaving—The Dheds weave with hand looms coarse cloth of cotton known as Khadi and thick woolen blankets (Kamlas), the export being worth Rs 9850.

The Bhawsars dye Khadi with red colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for females of lower classes, beds, carpets &c., the export being worth Rs. 10,500.

Tanning Factory—There is a hand work factory at Than for tanning leather but on a small scale as reported last year. The export this year being worth Rs. 6000.

Artisans—Just like the labourers the artisans also having had employment in the Ginning Factory, Paca Press, Public works &c., each earned 12 annas a day as last year. Their population is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Mint—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is in use in transaction.

Forest—There is no forest in the state worth mentioning except small scattered groups of trees which are cut and used as fuels. While grass grows in Meadows, Padtar and Kharaba.

Post and Telegraph—There is one combined post and telegraph office at Lakhtar and two other branch post offices in charge of school masters at Than and Lilapur.

Anathashram (Poor house)—For the maintenance of those residents of this state who have no means of their livelihood or who are unable to support themseves. As the state itself undertook to maintain its helpless subjects no expense was incurred by this Institution.

On the grand occasion of Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty George V, the Emperor of India, in London held on the 22nd June 1911 it was resolved by this State in the Durbar that a sum of Rs. 5000 in promissory notes at 3½ per cent should be set apart with the object of giving maintenance to four poor helpless widows of good family by monthly pension, out of the interest in commemoration of that most auspicious event. This resolution has already been carried out and four such widows are being given five maunds of grain every month.

Panjrapol—There are two Panjrapols for the protection of animals :—one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the management of the Mahajans of the state, for whose maintenance over and above the facility of levying tax on trade allowed by the State the Thakor Saheb has helped them with a gift of promissory notes worth Rs. 5000 to each of these institutions in commemoration of his Investiture with the honourable distinction of C. S. I. There are 175 at Lakhtar and 230 at Than under protection. There is no disease of any sort perceptible among these animals.

General Condition—The condition of commercial labourers, artisans, agricultural stock, Anathashram and Panjrapol for animals is good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(11) *Area*—The area of the whole state is 1,56,704 acres out of which that of the Bhayats Jivai, Mulgirasias, Chakariat, Pasaitas, Dharmadas is 70,532 acres the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 200,000. The remaining 86172 acres is Khalsa, out of which 24812 acres is Kharaba 56471 acres Padtar (untilled) and 4889 acres cultivated. Thus the cultivation this year is less by 35546 acres than last year.

(2) The Padtar land mentioned above is used as pasture for animals of the State and its subjects in each village, while beeds (meadows) are reserved for the use of cattle and horses of the State and its sabjects on account of this famine year.

(3) The cultivation of the whole State was 4889 acres as against 62754 acres last year as follows.

	1910–11	1911–12.
Juvari Bajri and Pulse	24190	992
Cotton	34404	2242
Wheat	3153	1010
Paddy	37	6
Til	970	639
Total acres.	62754	4889

(4) Out of the above area the cultivation in Khalsa land occupied 3708 acres as against 40435 acres of the preceeding year as under

	1910–11	1911–12.
Juvari Bajri and Pulse	19119	329
Paddy	37	0
Til	592	639
Wheat (chasia)	2348	0
Wheat and Barley (irrigated)	805	971
Total acres.	40435	3708

(5) *Bagayat*—Twenty-eight large and small bunds have been erected in the state to have the rain water stored for the purpose of raising the Paddy crops, with the result that 678 acres of land are rendered fit for the production of Paddy. The rain having totally failed this year no Paddy crop was sown.

In the Than Mahal and the Nalkantha villages wheat and barley are produced by irrigation and for this purpose 971 acres were utilized as against 805 acres last year.

(6) The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4618 it being 25 per cent of the Khalsa population of whom 1568 are Khatedars, who possess 1534 Santis, 3069 bullocks and 660 carts in all, as their means of cultivation, thus each cultivator having an average of 2 bullocks per santi, more than one cow and one buffalo.

(7) Except the income of land revenue there are several non–agri-

cultural taxes such as Vero i. e. imposed according to the Land Revenue Code of the State, the income of such taxes amounting to Rs. 3382.

(8) Other receipts of revenue are shown in Appendix XXII.

Bhayati Jama—The annual income of Pesh Kashi and Sudharo is Rs. 9,382 received by the State from the Bhayats and Mulgirasias as usual during the year.

(10) This year the income of custom duties was Rs. 16872.

Opium—It is bought from the Agency opium Depot Rajkot. During the year Samvat 1967. 6 Maunds and $13\frac{7}{8}$ seers of opium were sold ~~Rs~~ 800 as pass fees are repaid at the time of purchase and the selling price is Rs. 1-8-0 more than the purchase price. This the State receives ~~Rs~~ 3—2—8 per seer from which Rs. 0—8—0 goes towards the commission to the sellers under the State license.

There are three shops for its sale viz., Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. The shop for its sale at Kishol has been discontinued for the last six years.

As for the particulars see Appendix XX1.

Ganja—There are two shops for selling Ganja one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the license of the State. The income during the year was Rs, 42 under this head.

Registration—50 deeds valuing Rs. 20646 were registered nuder the Registration Act of the State during the year and the registration fees realized in Samvat 1967 were ~~Rs~~ 269 against ~~Rs~~ 203—4—0 last year. As for more particulars see Appendices X1V and XV.

Stamp—The total incom on account of Stamp including court fees was Rs. 2901—12—0 under the Stamp and Court fees Acts of the State.

General Remarks on receipts and Disbursements—The financial year of the State begins from Kartak Sudi 1st and closes on Asho Vadi 30th.

The State has no separate Treasury office. The accounts have been opened with a shroff of Lakhtar through whom all receipts and disbursements are made just as last year.

The balance at the end of the Samvat 1967 is Rs. 42475.

Nothing have been received on account of arrears.

In short the general financial condition of the State and the subjects is good. Although symptoms of famine are perceptible, the State has kept up into position by making arrangement to borrow sums of money as required from its Khatedar shroffs at the usual rate of interest viz.. at 4½ p. c. v. a. instead of troubling Government for a famine loan and it is a pleasure to see that the State even in these adverse times as well in 1956 Samvat, has maintained its standing reputation.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics—The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Police Superintendent of the State. The total number of births during the year was 648 as against 592 of the previous year and that of the deaths 270 as against 323 of the last year. Thus the births are 56 more and the deaths are 53 less than the preceding year. The average number of births and deaths in proportion to the population is 33·2 and 13·8 respectively per thousand in the year under report.

Water Supply—Each village of the State has at least one well and one water-trough. and besieds, Lakhtar and Lilapur are furnished with large tanks. Thus there is sufficient means of supplying drinking water for men and cattle throughout the whole State in the year under report. Travelling shed :—For affording shelter to travellers Dharamshalas have been built, 4 in Lakhtar, 2 in Than and 2 in Karakthal. Moreover, there is a chora in each village built by the village people. The travellers have free access to these choras.

Metalled Roads—Both in Lakhtar and in Than there are metalled roads from the railway station to the gate of the towns. Besides, there are other metalled roads around the Lakhtar City. These roads are made at the State expense.

Medical Relief—There was only one dispensary at Lakhtar in the State but last year on the Thakore Saheb's Birth day celebration a new dispensary was opened at Than whereby the need of the Than people was gratified. Thus there are two dispensaries in Lakhtar and Than now in existance.

The Lakhtar Dispensary is in charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by a compounder. The Than Dispensary is placed under his su-

pervision and an Assistant Medical Officer is appointed since 1st February 1911.

A Committee consisting of four members under the presidency of the Chief Kharbhari has been appointed to supervise the general working of the dispensary.

The number of indoor patients treated during the year was 2, of whom 1 absented himself and 1 died. While 6305 outdoor patients sought relief dnriug the year as against 5254 in the previous year; out of these 505 were outsiders (not Lakhtar subjects). The daily average attendance was 112·8.

During the year under report 207 minor operations were made and no major operations were performed.

Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar Vyas is the Medical Officer of fourteen years' standing here and has given great satisfaction to the ruling family and the public.

The work of the Than Assistant Medical Officer was satisfactory.

Vaccination—There is no separate vaccinator appointed by the State but the Department is maintained under the supervision of the Kathiawar States Karbharis' meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot. The expenses are given by the State proportionately. One vaccinator is appointed for every sixth thousand men as a rule. There are two vaccinators in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other, at Than.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 742 as against 819 last year.

Expenses—Total expenditure with regard to the Medical Department (including vaccination) was Rs 2081 this year against Rs. 1976 last year.

For further particulars see Appendix XX111.

Sanitation—As has been previously stated there is no separate Municipal Department. The total expenses on that account were Rs 2500 this year as against Rs 1865 of the preceding year.

Progress and population:—The population according to the last census is 19531 as against 15036 of the census of 1901. This shows an increase of 4495 souls. There are evident signs of gradual and fair progress.

General Public Health:—There was no principal epidemic or disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year. This and other circumstances mentioned above speak in favour of general public health as being good.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(Preliminary and Secondary).

(1). There are 9 primary Schools for boys, one for girls and Anglo-Vernacular School, in all 11 Schools in the whole State. Eight of them have been handed over to the management of the Agency Education Officer under certain conditions. The remaining three are under the direct control of the State.

(2) The course of studies in all the Schools is in accordance with the Standards adopted by the British Educational Department and the Schools have been recognized by Government.

(3) *Free Education*:—No school fee is charged from boys or girls in the primary as well as secondary schools for education. Moreover the girls are specially instructed in the arts and method of Cooking, which would greatly assist them in their house-hold business when they grow up.

(4) The Anglo-Vernacular School being united with the name of Sir Jaswatsinhji, the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is called " Sir Jaswatsinhji Anglo-Vernacular School ", and the girls' school being united with the name of Kunvari Shri Maji Rajba, the Kunvari of the Thakore Saheb who is married at Dhrol, it is called " Shri Majirajba Girls' School ".

(5) In all 468 boys and 60 girls take advantage of primary education and 89 boys of English Education in the whole State. The cource of study in Gujarati extends to VII Standards and that in English to the V Standard. Sanskrit is fixed as the Second Language. It has been arranged that those boys who have passed the highest standard in the Anglo-Vernacular School here, should be admitted free into the High School at Limbdi for their education in the 6th and the V11 Standards as long as these two classes are not opened here. In return for this concession this State has also arranged to allow the boys of the surrounding District, subject to Limbdi, free education in the Lakhtar schools.

(6) The percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education is 2·7 and that of those receiving English Education is ·045 to the popu lation.

(7) With a view to give encouragement to education among females the Utelia-walan Ranisaheb of Sir Jaswatsinhji the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has been good enough to invest a sum of Rs 500 at five per cent, from the interest whereof prizes in clothes are distributed among the girls on the 15th April, i. e., on the anniversary day of the late Sir Jaswatsinhji. This has been done this year.

(8) A grand prize distribution was held this year in a great assemblage held for the purpose in the English School by Kumar Shri Dipsinhji future Heir-Apparent of Dhrol being the eldest Kumar of the present Heir-Apparent of that State and the Son-in-law of the Thakore Saheb, to all the Students of the boys' schools; whilst Kunvari Shri Majirajba the daughter of the Thakore Saheb inspected the Girls' School and distributed prizes and sweetmeats to all the girls.

(9) *Scholarship-Fund for higher education*—In order to encourage higher education and to enable those who are unable on account of their adverse condition in money matters to allow their sons and dependants to prosecute further studies without any expense, a large sum of Rs 24000 is invested in 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes by the State. The interest of this amount would be utilized in four scholarships., viz., Rs 33, 22, 15 and 10 per mensem. The management of this fund is entrusted to the Agent to the Governor and the Agency Educational Officer, Kathiawar. The rules framed for the scheme having been approved of by the Bombay Government, the Promissory Notes have been transferred by endorsements to the name of the two officers stated above. A student, named, Narmadashankar Devshankar, of Lakhtar, who has been in the enjoyment of one of these scholarships, passed the previous examination this year, and has joined the intermediate class in the Gujarat College. Four other students who successfully passed the Matriculation Examination this year and in the previous year, had, as required by the rules, applied for the other available scholarships, to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

(10) *Modh Bania Scholarship*—A scholarship of Rs. 4 is founded by Sheth Khushal Talakshi Mehta of Lakhtar in commemoration of his father, the late Talakshi Behechar Meheta and it is awarded through this State to a boy of his caste who learns English and obtains the highest number of pass marks. One student has got this scholarship in the year under report.

(11) *Other Minor Scholarships*—Taking into consideration the extreme poverty of any of the Lakhtar subjects eager to learn English after

finishing his studies in the Vernacular standard but unable to maintain himself; the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to award Rs. 4 per month which is now availed of by one Brahmin boy of Than. This is his third year and he is now studying in the standard, Lakhtar School.

(12) *Library*—A public library named, " Sir Jaswatsinhji Library " has been opened here and receives several English and Gujarati daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals. It is in charge of the Head Master, Sir Jaswatsinhji Anglo-Vernacular School and is not registered under Government Rules.

(13) A Committee consisting of four residents of Lakhtar under the presidency of the Chief Karbhari, is appointed to supervise the Educational Institution.

(14) The total expenditure on account of education was Rs 5500 as against Rs. 5339 last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs—Three fairs and one cattle show are held in the State every year as under :—

(1) The Dodar Fair is held at Talavani, a village two miles distant from Lakhtar, on Shravan Vadi 7th where three to four thousand men assemble.

(2) The Unteshwar Fair is held at Unteshwar Mahadev's Temple four miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vadi 8th where five to seven thousand men assemble.

(3) The great Trinetreshwar Fair is held at the Trinetreshwar Mahadev's temple six miles distant from Than on Bhadarva Sudi 6th where fifty to sixty thousand persons assemble.

(4) A cattle show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth Sudi 13th in memory of Tharadwalan Rajuba Saheb, the late Rani of the Thakore Saheb. The expense is paid from the Charity Fund raised from her private savings. On that occasion the State also distributes from its income 17 prizes of Rs. 52.

Horses—There are two stallions in the State now. They are known as Rajrup and Fulmals, the former belonging to the Arab kind and the latter to the Kathiawadi.

4 Durbari and 2 private mares were taken breed as follow :—

4 By Rajrup (arab).
2 By Fulmals (Kathiawad).

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police Office.

Chotila Road—A scheme to be put in force at the time of scarcity is sanctioned to make a paka Road in the limits of Than for going to Chotila, but no need seems to begin it.

Another scheme is under consideration to bring water by cutting a channel from the Maha River into the Hirava Lake in the Than District for irrigation purposes as reported last year.

It is a matter of great pleasure to record here that the State Officers and staff have discharged their respective functions very satisfactorily.

LAKHTAR,
14 April 1912.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

☞ PRINTED AT THE "GEORGE CORONATION" P. P. DHOLKA.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Lakhtar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1911—12

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD		Remarks
		From.	To.	
Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil.	Chief Karbhari	1—4—95	31—3—12	
Mr. Nenshi Fulchand.	Naib Karbhari Incharge Revenue Department	10—8—06	31—3—12	
Mr. Bhavanishanker Girjashankar.	Assistant. Karbhari.	1—4—10	31—3—12	
Mr. Nenshi Kalianji.	Account officer.	6—9—81	31—3—12	
Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah	Nyayadhish and First class Magistrate.	29—3—10	31—3—12	
Mr. Laxmanrao Sakharam.	Police Superintendent.	12—2—12	31—3—12	
Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal.	Survey officer.	15—2—07	31—3—12	
Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar.	Medical officer	1—3—99	31—3—12	

Lakhtar
1st. April 1912

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the LAKHTAR State for the year 1911—12

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
Salt Act			
Opium Act			
Arms Act			
Registration Act			
Limitation „			
Court fees „			
Gambling „			
Revenue Code			
Minor's Act			
Village Police Act			
District „ „			
Boiler Inspection Act			
Succession Certificate Act			
Summary Settlement Act			
Explosive Substance Act			
City Survey and Settlement Act			
Games Act			
Civil Procedure Code	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Criminal „ „			
Penal Code			
Evidence Act			
Contract Act			
Hindu Law			

Jugjeetlal Lilamdhar

LAKHATAr

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari.

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength. cost,. and other particulars of the Military Force in the LAKHTAR State, 1911—1912

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current years.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men*				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers,	Remarks.
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar
1st April 1912

Ramprasad Vaishnav
Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1911—12

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police officer	1	Rs 30 ÷	Rs 6516	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	÷ Rs 20 pay & Rs 10 horse allowance.
Constables.	25	6—15		...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Mounted Police	16	15—20		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR.
1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in LAKHTAR State, during the year 1911—12

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhatar	33	38	53	51	42	45	23	26	19	19	43—4	52—0	54—8	57—7	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1912

Sreegopal Tribhuvandas
Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1911—12

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Than Lakhtar.	814—12—9	1183—9—3	502—7—9	836—3—0	61—10—9	70—10—11	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1911–12

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of pursons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					*Imprison ment.* Simple.	*Imprison ment.* Rigorous.	*Imprison ment and fine.* Simple.	*Imprison ment and fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 ot 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft.	...	14	14	12	14	22	11	...	1	1	8	1	...	11	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking.	...	5	5	1	5	5	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief.	...	3	3	6	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grivous Hurt.	...	2	2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt,	...	12	12	21	12	23	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cr. Breach of Trust.	1	2	3	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	1	15	16	18	16	29	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	21	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	2	56	58	62	57	*92	35	1	4	1	13	16		35	58			18				1								

* There was one person awaiting trial at the close of the last year and 92 were apprehended this year. Thus 93 persons were tried during the year.

LAKHTAR,
1st April 1912.

Jhaverbhai Patel
CHIEF KARBHARI
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1911—12

Name of Court.	Number of offences Reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 19.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died. escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Than Lakhtar Criminal Courts	64	56	1	46	...	30	12	4	119	93	53	5	35	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1911—12

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Application rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed,		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persous	Cases.	
Than Lakhtar Crimanal Appellate Court	3	0	0	2	1	...	...	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR
1st. April 1912

Jumpoo lal Lekh ankha
Chif Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1911-1912

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500.	No. of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000.	No. of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000.	No. of suits above Rs 5000	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts	14	29	139	51	153	80	124	63	29	17	Rs 12095-3-10	0	49	2	34	9	5	3	0	10	28	1	24	Rs 7632-13-1	y. m. d. 0-2-4	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year 1911–12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Than. Lakhtar. Civil Courts.	197	198	Rs. 47686-4-3	148	60	7033-0-5	345	258	Rs. 55719-4-8	147	82	Rs. 9532-3-5	198	176	Rs. 45187-1-8	4	151	21	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1912.

Jamsinhji Lakhdhirji

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XII

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits. for the year 1911-12

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Path year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Than Lakhtar Appellate Court.			7	6	7	6	7	6			Rs 1024	11229-0-0		3	5		1	1	1	2			0-0-29	0-4-10

Lakhtar

1st April 1912.

CHIEF KARBHARI

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lakhtar State, during the year 1911-12.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year				
										y. m. d.	
1 Lakhtar 2 Than	2	5	25	26	30	5·3	5.1	6	183-0-0	0-0-9	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Lakhtar State for the year 1911-12

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remark.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Willds.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
															Rs	Rs					
Than Lakhtar State.	37	50	29	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	37	50	22367	20646	0	0	0	0	

Jamnadas Lakhamidas
CHIEF KARBHARI.

LAKHTAR

1st. April 1912

Lakhtar State

APdENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration for the Lakhtar State during the year 1911-12.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				No of deeds	Valu eof property.			Fees realized.				
Mortgage	29	12933	0	0	154	4	0		47	19646	0	0	250	0	0		
Sale deeds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		I	400	0	0	5	0	0		
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Money deeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mis cellaneous	8	9434	0	0	49	0	0		2	600	0	0	7	0	0		
Total.	37	22367	0	0	203	4	0		50	20646	0	0	262	0	0		

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

Jugalal Lilachand

CHIEF KARBHARI

Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Lakhtar State during the year 1911—12.

Name	Opening balance on 1 st April	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31 st. march.	Remarks
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present		
Lakhtar	,,	,,	,,	,,	1815-2-4	2500-0-0	,,	There is no separate Municipal Department The expense is paid by the P. W. D.

Jamiyatlal Lakhmichand

Chif Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Lakhtar State 1911-12.

State.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911	August 1911	September 1911	October 1911	November 1911	December 1911	January 1912	February 1912	March 1912	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Lakhtar	0— 0	0— 0	1—32	0—27	0—21	1—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2—90	19—41	19— 4	

Lakhtar

Dated 16-8-1912

T-4-12

Maganlal Shivshankar

M. O. Lakhtar

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains for 1911-12

Article.	During March (past year) lbs	During March (present year) lbs	Remarks.
Juver.	28	25	
Bajri	24	20	
Wheat	21	20	
Rice.	12	11	

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

Kanpalal Lakhtar Sha

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public Works, during the year.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals.	
	Original.	Repairs	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total		
	Rs	Rs	Rs					Rs
Than Ghad repair.	0	4210	4210	0	0	0	0	4210
Sat Swarup Haveli	2500	0	2500					
Young Kumar's Palace	500	0	500					
Darbar buildings	0	700	700					
Hospital & Schools	0	252	252					
Dharamshala	0	300	300					
Jukat post.	0	48	48					
Roads	0	934	934					
	3000	9444	9444					

Lakhtar
1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XX

Agricaltural stock in the Lakhtar State during the year 1911-12.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goat.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Than.															
Lakhtar. State.	1911-12	3594	5468	483	2407	79	135	39	568	26770	1797	0	45	660	

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1911—1912

Name of State.	Country pirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Than. Lakhtar State.	0	0	3	Rs. 800-0-0	2	42-0-0	0	0	5	Rs. 842-0-0	

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the

Nature of Demand.	Receipts.					
	Demand.			Collected during the current year.	Collected during the previous year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current	Total.			
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a p
Cash balance at the commencement of the year...	0-0-0	51738-14-7	51738-14-7	51738-14-7	21568-9-6	
1 Land Revenue ...	49645-2-0	118533—0-0	168178—2-0	118533-0-0	120500-0-0	49645-0-0
2 Obhad Vero. ...	0-0-0	3382—0-0	3382—0-0	3382-0-0	2407-0-0	
3 Nazarana... ...	...	69—0-0	69—0-0	69-0-0	126-0-0	
4 Abkari Revenve...	...	42—0-0	42—0-0	42-0-0	30-0-0	
5 Opium Revenue...	...	800—0-0	800—0-0	800-0-0	827-0-0	
6 Jama from Bhayats	...	9382—0-0	9382—0-0	9382-0-0	9382-0-0	
7 Custom Receipts...	...	16873 0-0	16873—0-0	16873-0-0	13684-0-0	
8 Judicial.						
1 Process & court Fees... ...	...	1755-12-0	1755-12-0	1755-12-0	2346-0-0	
2 Criminal fine...	...	452—0-0	452—0-0	452-0-0	935-0-0	
3 Stamp ...	...	1146—0-0	1146—0-0	1146-0-0	1585-0-0	
4 Registration ...	...	269—0-0	269—0-0	269-0-0	183-0-0	
5 Cattle Pound fees.	... ...	... 742—0-0	... 742—0-0	... 742-0-0	... 641-0-0	
9 Fosest.	...	0—0-0	0—0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	
10 Education Fees....	...	0—0-0	0—0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	
11 Extraordinary Receipts	... ...	... 0—0-0	... 0—0-0	... 0-0-0	... 0-0-0	
12 Other Receipts. ...	...	22446—0-0	22446—0-0	22446-0-0	13128-0-0	
13 Tagavi.	...	0—0-0	0—0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	
Total...	49645-2-0	227630-10-7	277275-12-7	227630-10-7	187244-1-6	49645-0-0

Lakhtar.

Dated 1st April 1912.

XXII.

Than Lakhtar State for the year 1911-12 Samvat 1967.

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursement.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		
			Current year.	Previous year.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Durbar Expenses					
1 Personal Expenses ..					
2 Expenses of Rani Saheb					
3 Expenses of Heir apparent with Family ...					
4 Expenses of two Younger Kumars					
5 Expenses of Kuwari Saheb	,,	,,		19731-7-6	
6 Expenses of Durbar's private Establishment	,,	,,	50211-0-0	4659-10-0	
7 Stable Expenses ...	,,	,,		7500-0-0	
8 Expenses of Ranchorji's Temple...	,,	,,		2418-0-0	
9 Presents on Melnu, Vadhavo and Dengi...	,,	,,		4560-0-0	
10 Guests' Expenses ...	,,	,,		2265-0-0	
11 Dharmada	,,	,,		12860-0-0	
12 Travelling Expenses ...	,,	,,		12215-0-0	
2 Tribute	,,	,,	7351-0-0	7351-0-0	
3 Fálá Varád	,,	,,	1400-0-0	504-0-0	
4 Administrative Establishment	,,	,,	5004 -0-0	6337-14-0	
5 Revenue Department ...	,,	,,	5604-0-0	5472-10-0	
6 Judicial Department ...	,,	,,	1224-0-0	1215-0-0	
7 Police...	,,	,,	6516-0-0	4935-0-0	
8 Jail	,,	,,	183-0-0	465-0-0	
9 Education	,,	,,	5500-0-0	5319-0-0	
10 Dispensary (including Vaccination)...	,,	,,	2081-0-0	1976-0-0	
11 Public Works	,,	,,	9444-0-0	22035-6-1	
12 Municipality	,,	,,	2500-0-0	1865-2-4	
13 Dharmada Devasthan ...	,,	,,	600-0-0	600-0-0	
14 Purchase of Land	,,	,,	0-0-0	0-0-0	
15 Relief Works	,,	,,	513-10-7	0-0-0	
16 Tagavi	,,	,,	6024-0-0	0-0-0	
17 Pension and allowance ...	,,	,,	1800-0-0	1600-0-0	
18 Contingences and printing charges...	,,	,,	2051-0-0	1713-4-2	
19 District modi Khana ...	,,	,,	2985-0-0	1905-6-3	
20 Debt	,,	,,	74164-0-0	0-0-0	
Total...	,,	,,	185155-10-7	129505-2-11	
Cash Balance...	,,	,,	42475-0-0	51738-14-7	

Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lakhtar State during the year 1911-12

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remark.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented-	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Lakhtar	4251	2		1	1		2081	87·5	Other Subject 505
Than	2054							25·3	Operations (minor) 207 Teeth Extracted absces open Trichiasis Catheterpas Circumcation.
	6305	2		1	1	0	2081	112·8	

Lakhtar

Dated 16-3-12

7-412

Manjalal Shivshankar
Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State

MAGANLAL SHIVSHANKER
Medical officer
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIVI

Vital statistics of the Lakhtar State for the year 1911-12

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births.		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Than Lakhtar State	19531	592	648	56	...	323	270	...	53	33	33-2	17	13·8	The population is according to the last census (1911)

Lakhtar

1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari

Lakhtar State

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Lakhtar State, for the year 1911-12

Number of school		Description of school	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
1	1	Secondary	84	89	65.8	69·5	...	...		
10	10	Primary	377	528	345	428·4	...	...		5500
Total 11	11		461	617	410·8	497·9		122$_5$	4275	

Lakhtar
1st April 1912

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

LAKHTAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1912—13.

CHAPTER I.

General—The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political supervision of the Kathiawad Agency.

There is no important river in the State except two small streams. One of them the Mahanadi runs in the Than Mahal, and the other, the Umai, in the Lakhtar District.

The soil of this State for the purpose of cultivation may be classified as black, light red, sandy and mixed with stones and pebbles.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on the rainy season. The Than Mahal and the villages of this State in the Nalkanthas chiefly depend upon tanks and wells. Bunds (dams) have also been constructed in suitable places for water supply to the paddy cultivation.

There are under this State *51 villages as mentioned below The area of the whole State is at present 247.438 square miles. 32 khalsa villages, 15 Bhayati vllages, 1 village held for maintenance (jivai) and 3 for religious purposes.

---

* The Bhayati villages of Modhwana and Sakar are in the Viramgam Taluka under the British Government while the Bhayati Village Kesaria is under Jhalawad Prant of the Agency,

Besides these, the village of Vantu alias Vithalgadh with its Para over which this State holds its reversionary right has been placed in possession and management of the heirs of Vithalrao Babaji the late Divan of the Gaikwar who holds it under Mokasa Tenure.

This State on the ground of its reversionary right claimed the jurisdiction over it when it was lately granted to the present holder. A representation on the subject was sent to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawad is still pending as he has been pleased to pass an order that all the information on the subject has been looked up and will remain on record and be taken into consideration, when the proper time comes up.

The population according to the last census (1911) consists of 19531 souls. The total revenue of the State comes to four laks of rupees.

The capital of this State is Lakhtar which is a Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. In the same way Than is a Railway Station on the Morvi Railway on its way to Rajkot.

Political—This State in former times paid tribute to the Peshwa but since the settlement by Col. Walker it pays to the British a tribute of ~~Rs~~ 6761 besides ~~Rs~~ 464 as Junagadh Zortalbi and ~~Rs~~ 124 as Ahmedabad sukhdi, in all the sum of Rs. 7351, is annually paid by this State to the British Treasury of the Kathiawad Agency.

(2) The State enjoyed independent full hereditory powers till 1831 when a general restriction was put upon the powers of all the Native States of Kathiawar aud hence the State now enjoys a third Class jurisdiction according to the scheme sanctioned by the British Government in 1866. The result of the representation made by this State as reported in the previous year, is not yet known.

(3) The Thakore Saheb had the pleasure of paying a visit to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar on the 11th November 1912 when, on a visit to Rajkot; and in the same way when Major Harold the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant visited Lakhtar on the 24th November 1912, the Thakore Saheb had the honour of paying customary formal visit to and receiving return-visit from that Officer.

The Thakore Saheb visited Poona and Bombay on the 13th September 1912 during the year under report, when he had the honour of paying visit to H. E. the Governor, as also to the Honourable Mr. C. Hill the Political Councillor to Government and to Messrs. Watson and Gibbs the Political and Private Secretaries. The Thakore Saheb again visited Bombay when he had the pleasure of paying a visit to, and receiving a return visit from H. E. the Governor on the 26th February 1913 at Sir Harkisandas' Bangalow, Peddar Road. He had also paid a visit to the Honourable Mr. C. Hill on this occasion.

History—The birth day of the present Ruling Chief Thakore Shri Karansinhji is Posh Sud 13th of Samwat 1902 (10th January 1846 A. D.) and he came to the Throne on the 15th June 1846 (Jeth Mas Samwat 1902). This is the 68th year of his reign.

The Thakore saheb belongs to the Jhala Kshatriya clan descended from Kumar Shri Abhesinhji Son of Rajsaheb Maharana Shri Chandrasinhji of the Halwad Dhrangdra House who founded the Lakhtar Gadi in Samwat 1660 The Thakore Saheb is the 11th in descent from Abhe. 1604 A D. sinhji. The Thakore Saheb was invested with the honorable distinction of the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Majesty's own blessed hand on the 14th December 1911 on the occcasion of the Grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The Thakore Saheb has now only one Jadeji Rani living. He has three Kumars and one Kunvari. The last has been married with Kumar Shri Dipsinhji the future heir of Dhrol. She has given birth to Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji, an heir to the Dhrol State and another Kumar Shri during the year under report.

The birth day of Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji the Heir Apparent whom the Gohel Raniji of Limbda had given birth, falls on the Posh Sud 11th Samwat 1937. Two other Younger Kumars were also born of the same Raniji and they have got their separate Giras in appanage from the State. Gangad has been ceded to Kumar Shri Mansinhji and Vadla to Kumar Shri Bhagwatsinhji. The Heir Apparent has two Ranis known as Shishodian Raniji of Dharampur and Parmar Rani of Muli, the latter of whom has given birth on the 15th April 1907 to Kumar Shri Indrasinhji the next but one heir to Lakhtar besides two Kunvaris, whilst the Dharampurwalan Raniji has given birth to two Kumars and three Kunvaris.

Historical Buildings—There are three ancient and important temples:—the Sun, the Muni and the Trinetreshwar in the Than District. The Trinetreshwar temple was repaired a few years before at a cost of Rs. 50,000 but the stones being decayed with salt, it had again to be repaired the year before last at a cost of Rs. 5000.

Chief Officers — The Chief Karbhari of the State is Azum Magandal Tribhovandas Vakil appointed on the 1st April 1895. This is his 18th year He is assisted by Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar who is a long experienced and able hand, he, being formerly Deputy Educational officer in the Agency.

Durbars—During the year under report four Durbars were held:—of these two were as usual–one on the Posh Sud 13th in honour of the anspicious birth-day of the Thakore Saheb, and the other on the new year day of the Hindus for congratulations.

Of the remaining two, one under the Presidency of the Thakore Saheb, was held for expressing horror and detestation at the dastardly attempt with a bomb made on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 23rd December 1912 on occasion of the State Entry into Delhi, by some bitter enemy of India, and for offering prayers to the Providence for His Excellency's escape, speedy recovery and restoration to health. It was fully represented by all the communities including the Bhayats, officials, subject and State servants. A copy of the Proceedings was submitted to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. The Prant officer also was communicated on the subject.

In the same way another Durbar of the ladies repersentative of every community was held on the 20th January 1903 under the Presidency of the Raniji of the Thakore Saheb to adopt an address to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on behalf of the ladies of this State, to express their indignation at the attempt on the life of H. E. the Viceroy and to show their high appreciation of the unfaltering courage and presence of mind exhibited by Her Excellency under the terrible ordeal.

Admintstrative Charges—The expenses under this head were Rs. 6481–it being 4 per cent of the average income.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

(1). The State is entitled to levy state tribute, sudhrao, village Police expenses including the pay of the Police Patels, Educational charges &c. from the Bhayati villages annually.

There are three instalments for the collection of these levies, namely, the Kartak Sud 2nd, the 1st January and the Posh Sud 2nd. In default of payment on the fixed date, they are obliged to pay interest according to the Rules of the Collection of revenue.

(2). To facilitate the work of revenue management four Divisions, viz. Wanswa, Kishol, Lilapur and Lakhtar are made for Lakhtar District.

Each division is supervised by one Vahiwatdar with the assistance of Karkuns (clerks).

The Than District has, as well, four Tappas under the control of the Than Vahivatdar and each Tappa is supervised by one Tappa Karkun.

The whole Revenue Department is placed under the supervision and control of Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi, Naib Karbhari of the State, who has discharged his function with zeal and efficiency.

The village Revenue Officers are also assisted by Revenue Patels, Matadars and Havaldars. These are appointed in every village for this purpose.

(3). There are alienated lands in the State villages which being under summary settlement. Act of the State the revenue village officers levy a land tax of two annas per Bigha every year from the holders of these lands.

(4) The revenue collection is carried on in two ways. (1) " Bhagwati " and (2) " Vighoti " (cash payment per acre) in the Nalkantha Villages the revenue survey and classification of land, has already been completed according to the Gujrat Survey settlement system and rate of assessment is fixed. This system is put into force on condition that in a year when there is no probability of the payment of assessment dues on account of deficiency of rain or some such extraordinary cause, the cultivators would be at liberty to submit an application to the State upto the Asho Sud 10th for redress; and on such occasions the Bhagvati system is followed with the State sanction. No such applicaiion is made during the year under report.

In all other villages Bhagvati is in vogue (i. e. certain share in kind while Santi Vero and Kangari in cash).

(5). In order to carry out revenue Administration according to a fixed standard and to have a systematic inspection, a Survey Department is attached as a branch to the Revenue Department. One Chief Surveyy Officer named Mr. Amritlal Vrijlal of long experince and three surveyors under him, are employed to make inspection of the " Pahani Patrak " and the boundary marks in the integral parts of the State as also the State boundary touching that of foreign territories, and also render assistance in deciding boundary disputes. No such dispute has arisen in the year under report.

Half the work of the erection of stone marks instead of earthen Bans commenced these three years past in the Than Mahal, has not yet been completed in the year on account of famine.

(6). This year Revision Settlement Work is not also in progress in those villages where the svrvey settlement is inforce. Kishol Tappa

work will be taken in hand the next year. Boundary marks are in good order throughout the State. No dispute has arisen during this year.

(7). Trignometrical survey marks in the State are in good condition.

(8). Large and small in all 28 bunds have been erected at various places at a great cost for raising the paddy crops and protecting such lands as were likely to be submerged. These are kept in good order at a great expense by the State annually, as usual.

(9). The Than Mahal possesses facilities for turning the land into Bagayat cultivation. On an average each Khatedar has one well which enables him to raise crops in from 5 to 8 Bighas of land. Kishol Tappa aud the villages of Karakghat, Jalumpura under Wanswa Tappa, are also fortunate in this respect. The total number of wells was 440 last year to which 90 new wells in the last famine year being added the total came to 530 wells this year.

(10). *Ubhad Vero*—This vero is levied upon non-cultivators, traders, Rabaris Bharwads, Kolis and others in proportion to their means every year by the revenue authorities. It varied from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 as it was last year. No change has been made during the year under report.

(11). *Takavi*—Eleven years ago Thakore Saheb Shri Karansinhji set apart a large amount of Rs. 50000 from his private savings for the development of cultivation and encouragement to cultivators.

A General Meeting of the members of this Trust Fund was held in the Durbar Hall on the 27th Jannary 1913 in the presence of Thakore Saheb Shri Karansinhji C. S. I. under the Presidency of Major Harold, Political Agent of Jhalawad Prant who is Ex-officio President of fhe Meeting. A report embodying the income and disbursements, was read at the meeting from which the prosperous condition of the fund was apparent as under:—

The balance at the end of the previous year	Rs. 117310.
The income for the year	Rs. 7065.
	Total Rs. 124375.
Management and other expenditure	Rs. 1335.
Sums lent to Bhayats and Mulgirassias during the famine year (1968).	Rs. 5661.

Sums lent to tenants in the Khalsa villages for seeds.	Rs.	16500.
Sums advanced for the purchase of bullocks.	Rs.	1500.
Sums advanced for the purchase of cows.	Rs.	153.
	Total Rs	25179.
Balance left at the end of the year.	Rs	50173.
Outstanding debts to be recovered.	Rs.	49023.
		99196.
		124375.

Thus the aggregate Fund capital amounts to Rs. 123140 showing a large increase over that of the previous year. The year for this fund commences from Kartak Sud 1 and ends on Aso Vad 30 (Hindu year).

Major Harold expressed his great satisfaction at the efficient management of the Fund.

The advantage of this fnnd taken during the year under report, resulted in the protection of the agricultural stock of this State as stated in Appendix XX.

Customs—Three stations have been kept in this State for the collection of customs dues, viz; (1) Lakhtar Town, (2) near the Lakhtar Railway Station, and (3) Than. The customs duty is levied from 1½ to 2½ per cent. A contract for the collection of custom dues was given in the year of this report as it was done last year. The total amount of Rs. 9708 was realized from it.

Abkari—No contract but commission for the sale of opium is given to selected persons. There are three main places for its sale, viz; Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. The Malwa opium being prohibited by Government order, the Bengal opium is substituted for sale from the 25th February 1913. Opium required for sale by the State, is brought from the Agency Depot at Rajkot. The details are shown in Appendix XXI.

Liquor—A contract for the importation of liquor has been prohibited from the year 1897 and no permission for its manufacture is given to any body since then.

Ganja—Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. It is sold at two places Lakhtar and Than. When the contractor has to bring

the drug by Railway or another way through British or Agency jurisdiction, he does so under the Agency license obtained through the State (vide Appendix XXI for details).

Salt—Salt naturally formed formerly at the village of Gangad now ceded to Kumarshri Mansinhji in appanage, but its preparation has been discontinued since 1882. It is obtained under the State license from the Kuda Salt Depot under Dhrangadra State. It is given to selected persons for sale or commission. No contract for the sale of salt is given.

For the prohibition of smuggling opium, ganja and salt, the shops selling such things are inspected unexpectedly by the Revenue and Police officers who are authorized for the duty.

Surokhar (Saltpeter)—It is naturally produced in the Than Mahal.

Coal—It is found in some places in the Than Mahal. The State has resolved to dig it out departmently but no such work was undertaken during the year under report.

Stone Mines—The stone used for buildings and Railway bridges is found in the Than Mahal. There are three stone mines in the year under report as they were in the previous year.

Audit of Accounts—The revenue year begins with Kartik Sud 1 and ends on the Asho Vad 30. There is one Daftari or Accountant who inspects and audits the accounts received from the Mahals and villages. The annual inspection and audit of accounts has been completed. The Chief Officer of this Department Mr. Nenshi Kalyanji Mehta has been serving the State a long time past. It is satisfactory to note that he performs his duties deligently and skilfully.

The expenses of the Revenue Department were 4 per cent of the income.

Famine—The rainy season having commenced from June 1912 the famine arrangements were brought to a close, but measures were adopted to supply the cultivators the bullocks they had lost and seeds for sowing operations from the " Shri Karansinhji Agricultural Trust Fund. "

It would not be out of place to remark here that as at the time of the famine of 1956 (1900 A. D.) many lives were saved by the use of " Thek " (a kind of grain produced under ground) for food, so during the last famine it was found from experience that " Beed " (a kind

of roots dug out of the ground) when given to cattle as food in reasonable quantity say from 10 to 15 seers per cattle per day, was the means of saving many cattle. The milch cattle gave a larger quantity of milk and even butter if this " Beed " be given to them. Plenty of " Beed " is to be found in the Viramgam, Sanand and Dholka Talukas as well as in the famous area called the " Nal " within the limits of the above stated Talukas and of the Limdi State. These " Beed " producing places lie in the vicinity of the boundary of this State.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in Appendix II.

Military Force—There is no military force in the State (see Appendix III).

Police—The strength of the Police in the State is 42 under the control and supervision of the Police Superintendent. They are armed with swords and guns.

[1]. It is their duty to keep peace, trace out crimes, guard jails and perform additional State affairs. (vide Appendix IV).

[2]. To assist the Police Superintendent there are three Chief Constables, and one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the second at Than and the third at Wanswa.

[3]. The Police expenses this year amounted to Rs. 6682 as against Rs. 6516 of the last year (see Appendix IX).

[4]. In each village there is one Police Patel, who is helped by Chokiats (watchmen) and Pasaitas. The latter held portions of land under service tenure and the former receive their remuneration from the income of the village. These expenses amounted to Rs. 5635, the total strength being 367.

[5]. *Criminal Justice*—There are four Criminal Courts in the State:—

(*a*). First Class Magistrate's Court, Lakhtar.

(*b*). Second Class Magistrate's Court, Than.

(*c*). Third Class Magistrate's Court Wanswa.

(*d*). The Chief Karbhari's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying Sessions cases and hearing appeals against the decision of the Magistrates.

The Hazur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir Apparent.

(6). The particulars of the Judicial Department are given in Appendices VII and VIII of which a brief Stament is given below.

	1911—12	1912–13
Reported Criminal Cases	56	76
No. of accused remained under trial at the end of the last year	0	0
No. tried	93	148
No. discharged	53	105
No. acquitted	5	9
No. sentenced	35	31
No. committed	0	3
Balance of the end of the year	0	0
No. of accused remained under trial	0	0

(7). Criminal Appeals.

	No. of Cases.	No. of persons.
No. of appeals admitted	4	8
No. of appeals dismissed	0	0
Sentence confirmed	1	1
Sentence changed or reduced	1	2
Sentence cancelled	1	3
Appeal in Balance	1	2

Extradition—During the year under report the number of accused extradited through the Agency was 3, out of which 3 were surrendered to the Native States through the intervention of the Agency, of whom 1 was acquitted and one convicted while the result of the third is not yet received. 4 accused were surrendered to this State by the Agency of whom all were convicted.

The results were communicated on each occasion as required by the rules.

The State is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, salt, ganja, and liquor. No offence with regard to this, has therefore occured during the year.

(8). The following are Civil Courts in the State:—

[*a*]. Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

[*b*]. Than Nyayadhish Court.

[*c*]. The Chief Karbhari's Court hearing original civil suit exceeding Rs. 500 and appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

[*d*]. The Hazur Court being now presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji the Heir-Apparent and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Chief Karbhari's Court and exercising full and exclusive powers as the High Court of the State.

2. The following are the particulars of the original Civil Suits.

	No.
Exparte	18
Compounded and consent decrees	21
Dismissed	7
Disposed	43
Total	89 vide App. X.

(3). Application for the execution of the decrees were as follows:-

	1911-12	1912-13
Opening Balance	198	176
Newly filed	60	135
Total	258	311
Disposed of	82	39
Closing Balance	176	272

At the end of the last year 176 applications for execution valuing at Rs. 45187 remained in Balance.

Those filed during the year under report amounted to Rs. 24427 of

which 39 of the value of Rs. 8999 were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year is 272 valued at Rs. 6615.

It must however be noted that execution of decrees that was suspended on account of the famine year was resumed this year and hence 272 the number shown in the closing balance.

The applications pending execution are 68 within six months and 13 less than 12 months while those of above 12 months are 173 and they are of permanent attachment.

A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the cotton season (App. XI).

(4). Both the Civil and Criminal powers are entrusted to the same Nyayadhish.

Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji. the Heir-Apparent, who has been working as the Judge, Hazur Court, this one year and six months past has, as a result, given entire satisfaction to both the State and the subjects. Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah, the present Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate has been appointed to the place for last three years. He has also discharged his duties with satisfaction.

The Hazur Court being the last Court of Appeal in this State and its decision being final, it is presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent with him Mr. Bhavanishakar Girjashankar, the Assistant to the Karbhari sits as a Clerk of the Hazur Court. The latter has given satisfactory result on account of his long experience. Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil, the Chief Karbhari, himself has examined the records of the Judicial and the Police Departments of the State as also Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji with the Assistance of Mr. Bhavanishankar has examined the Daftar of the Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court. From the inspection reports of the Judicial and Police Daftars of the Than, Wanswa and Lakhtar Courts, the work done by the representative officers, was found in accordance with the procedure and considered satisfactory.

	1911-12	1912-13
Balance of Civil Suits at the end of the last year.	29	17
Newly filed this year	51	94
Total	80	111
Decided	63	89
Balance at the close of the year	17	22

Out of the suits filed during the year 89 were pertaining to money transactions and 5 relating to the rights.

The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 3 months and 9 days.

The details of suits newly filed are as follows:—

	No.
Suits under Rs. 100	69
Suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	19
Suits Do. Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1000	1
Suits Do. Rs. 1000	5
Total	94

17 suits in balance at the end of this year vide (App. XI).

(5). The particulars of appeals decided are as under:—

	1911–12	1912–13
Civil appeals opening balance	0	0
Admitted	6	5
Total	6	5
Disposed of	6	5
Remained in balance	0	0

The appeals filed during the year were valued at Rs. 1756.

As for the particulars of appeals refer to App. XII. They are briefly as under:—

	1911–12	1912–13
Decisions confirmed	3	2
,, reversed	0	1
,, remanded	2	1
,, compounded	0	0
,, amended	1	1
Total	6	5

The average duration of the disposal of appeals was 2 months and 29 days this year as against 4 months and 10 days last year.

Jails—There are two jails in the State, one at Lakhtar, and the other at Than under the supervision of the First Class Magistrate as Jail Superintendent, both the jails are accomodative and well ventilated.

Major Harold, the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant kindly paid visit to the jail on 25 November 1912 and put down remarks showing his great satisfaction.

The health of the prisoners was generally good.

The particulars of prisoners are these:—

	1911–12	1912–13
Remained at the end of the last year	5	6
Admitted	25	26
Total	30	32
Released	24	26
Remaining at the end of this year	6	6
No. of daily average	5·1	3·8
Average days one accused under trial	9	17

The expenses of the jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 174.

The treatment and conduct of prisoners in the jail are good.

Registration—There are two registration offices in the State. The office of the Registrar is at Lakhtar and that of the Sub-Registrar at Than. During the year under review 34 documents worth Rs. 19335 were submitted for registration of which all were registered and no document remained in balance for registration. The receipts of fees amounted to Rs. 10 vide App. XV.

Municipality—The State has no separate Municipal Department but the Sanitary Works are supervised and managed by the Officer of the Public Works Department. No extra tax is levied from the subjects to cover the expenses on account of municipal works. The State pays them from its income. There are three metalled roads at Lakhtar, one from the Lakhtar Station to the town, the second from the town to the garden situated on the western bank of the tank Motisar, and the third round the town.

The total expenses on this head amounted to Rs. 1497.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(1). The rain fall during the year measured 22-11 against 2-90 inches last year.

(2). The monsoon set in the month of June last and the rain was off in November.

The prices of the staple grains were as follows;—

Grains	1911–12	1912–13
	Seers per rupee.	
Juwar	25	24
Bajri	20	21
Wheat	20	19
Rice	11	14

The average of the last 5 years is 40 per cent higher than normal.

Public Works—A sum of Rs. 2928 was spent on account of the Public Works during the year as detailed below. This amount is included in Relief Works.

Repairs of walls round Than	Rs.	1184
Do. of Durbar buildings	„	200
Do. of Hospitals and Schools	„	150
Do. of a well at Adalsar	„	364
Do. of roads	„	300
Digging the Motisar Tank	„	115
Watering Trees	„	150
Total Rs.		2928

Vide Appendix XIX.

Trade—The trade in the State depends chiefly on cotton. There is one Ginning Factory with 40 gins and one Cotton Press at Lakhtar, which are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade. As there was no cotton crop in the famine year, the Ginning Factory and the Press could not be worked in the year under report.

The Thakore Saheb has but recently opened a Ginning Factory at Than consisting of one portable engine with 8 gins for the facility of the treaders in that part during the year.

The goods imported and exported were as follows:—

There was no exportation of goods this year on account of the failure of cotton crop; but total goods imported from Rajputana, Bombay, Viramgam, Bhavnagar &c. were worth Rs. 500,000 which were much less than those of the previous year.

The number of traders in this State is 8 p. c. of the population.

Weaving—The Dheds weave with handlooms coarse cloth of cotton known as *Khadi* and thick woolen blankets (kamlas), the export being worth Rs. 4000.

The Bhavsars die Khadi with red colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for females of lower classes, beds, carpets &c. the export being worth Rs. 3000.

Tanning Factory—There is a hand work factory at Than for tanning leather but on a small scale as reported last year. The export this year being worth Rs. 7000.

Artisans—Just like the labourers, the artisans also having had employment in Public Works and Relief Works &c. earned As. 4 a day. Their number is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Mint—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is in use in transaction.

Forest—There is no forest in the State worth mentioning except small scattered groups of trees which are cut and used as fuels. While grass grows in meadows, Padtar and Kharaba.

Post and Telegraph—There is one combined post and telegraph office at Lakhtar and two other branch post offices incharge of school masters at Than and Lilapur.

The following different funds for the amelioration of the subjects in various ways have been in existence during the current year in this State, a brief account of which is given as under:—

(1). *Shri Karansinaji Anathashram*—The present Ruler Thakore Shri Karansinhji has set apart a sum of Rs. 15000 from his private savings with an additiou of intestate property annually confiscated to the State, for the maintenance of persons belonging to this State, who may for various reasons, be quite unable to maintain themselves and be willing to accept this help. The year under report being a famine year the Anaths

(helpless) people were supported by the State and so this fund was left untouched.

(2). *The Coronation Charitable Fund*—It was founded for the maintenance of widows of respectable families who may be unable to maintain themselves and be deserving of snpport. Its management has been placed under the Rayasat Department. This is the second year of its establishment Rs. 175 have been expended from this fund during the year under report from which eight such widows of highest families were supported.

(3). Besides the following provision in the form of Sadavrit (distribution of undressed food to mendicants) has been in existence in this State for the support of those foreign pilgrims and mendicants who travel over the District for some pilgrimage.

State Sadavrit—In Lakhtar, Than and Lilapur every such person is given one seer of flour and ¼ seer of Dal (pulse) and thus 1200 maunds of flour and 300 maunds of Dal were given to these mendicants numbering 30000 this year and they cost the State Rs. 2800.

In addition to this there are three other Sadavrits in the town, viz. (1). That established by the late Tharadwalan Rani Saheb of the present Ruler; (2) that founded by the late Mehta Jethabhai Panji a shahukar of this place and (3) that set up by the late Mehta Talakshi Behechar another Shahukar of Lakhtar. At every this Sadavrit ten tolas of parched gram is being distributed to each of these mendicants. The total number of these people was 10000 and they cost Rs. 3000 to the funds during the year under report.

(4). A Brahmin named Dave Laxmiram Gangaram, a native of Lakhtar, who having renounced the world embraced Sanyasashram in his old age, died and left Rs. 300 invested in one of the Shares of the Lakhtar Ginning Factory exclusive of his will which he had executed during his secular life, intending to use its income for the provisions of sanyases (asectics) who now and then visit Lakhtar. The Civil Court passed a decree in conformity with the desire of the deceased and have appointed trustees for its management. No expense having been incurred during the current year the balance stands at Rs. 300 plus Rs. 150 being interest realized there from.

The Panjra Pole—The Mahajans of Lakhtar and Than were each

given Rs. 5000 for the maintenance of the respective Panjra Poles. The annual reports submitted by the Mahajans show that there were now 165 cattle left at the end of the year and Rs. 2000 expended by the Lakhtar Panjra Pole. The Than Panjra Pole have 80 cattle at the end of the year and went to the expense amounting to Rs. 1500 for the year under report. The management of both the Panjra Poles does credit to the respective Mahajans.

General Conditions—The condition of commercial classes, labourers, artisans agricultural stock, Anathashram and Panjra Poles for animals is good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1). *Area*—The area of the whole State is 1,56,704 acres out of which that of the Bhayati Jivai, Mulgirasias, Chakariat, Pasaitas, Dharmadas is 70582 acres, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 200,000. The remaining 86,172 acres is Khalsa out of which 24812 acres is Kharaba. 28389 acres Padtar (untilled) and 32971 acres cultivated. Thus the cultivation this year is more by 29263 acres than last year.

(2). The Padtar land mentioned above is used as pasture for animals of the State and its subjects in each village while beeds (meadows) are reserved for the use of cattle and horses of the State and its subjects.

(3). The cultivation of the whole State was 51919 acres as against 4889 acres last year as follows:—

	1911–12	1912–13
Juwari, Bajri and pulse	992	23578
Cotton	2242	25434
Wheat	1010	2238
Paddy	6	330
Til	639	339
Total acres	4889	51919

(4). Out of the above area the cultivation in Khalsa land occupied 32971 acres as against 3708 acres of the proceeding year as under:–

	1911–12	1912–13
Juwari, Bajri and pulse	329	15238
Cotton	0	15361

Paddy	0	284
Til	639	339
Wheat (chasia)	0	1317
Wheat & barley (irrigated)	971	432
Total acres	3708	32971

(5). *Bagayat*—Twenty eight large and small bunds have been erected in the State to have the rain water stored for the purpose of raising the paddy crops with the result that 678 acre of land are fit for the production of paddy. The rain having fallen in good quantity this year a good crop of Paddy has turned out.

In the Than Mahal and Nalkantha villages wheat and barley are produced by irrigation and for this purpose 532 acres were utilized as against 971 acres last year.

(6). The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4518, it being 25 p. c. of the Khalsa population of whom 1235 are Khatedars who possess 1100 santis, 2200 bullocks and 573 carts in all, as their means of cultivation. Thus each cultivator having an average of 2 bullocks per Santi more than one cow and one buffalo.

(7). Besides the income of land revenue amounting to Rs. 37634 in Samwat 1968, there are several non-agricultural taxes, such as Vero imposed according to the Land Revenue Code of the State, the income of such taxes amounting to Rs. 400.

Samwat 1968 being a famine year the State revenue (cash pay-
1912 A. D.
ment) was suspended for that year and the crops that were raised by well-water with the State help in the Bagayat land, proved to be trifling. The expenditure that the State had to incur in rendering aid to the cultivators, labourers and other subjects of this State for the protection and maintenance of themselves with their agricultural stock, was inserted in the Administration Report for the last year; whilst the assistance given to them during the current yaar, is given in Appendix XXII of this report. The amount of Rs. 32110 was thus expended this year.

Government were also pleased to suspend the tribute, Junagadh, Jhortalbi and Ahmedabad Sukhdi in all Rs. 7351 due from this State for the year Samwat 1968. A representation for the total remission of the
1912 A. D.

whole Pesh Kashi mentioned above or for suitable instalments thereof that can coveniently be paid by this State, has been forwarded to the Agency. Correspondence in this matter is still in progress. There being a sufficient fall of rain during the year under report the whole of the Pesh Kashi for the current year has been duly paid np into the Agency Treasury.

(9). Other receipts of revenue are shown in Appendix XXII.

Bhayati Jama—The annual revenue of Peshkashi and Sudhrao is Rs. 9,663 received in the State from the Bhayats and Mulgirasias as usual during the year.

(10). This year the income of custom duties was Rs. 9708.

Opium—It is brought from the Agency Opium Depot 3 maunds and 14 seers of opium were sold; Rs. 700 as pass fee are paid at the time of purchase and the selling price is Rs. 1-8 more than the purchase price while Rs. 0-8-0 goes towards the commission to the sellers under the State license.

There are three shops for its sale, viz, Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. The shop for its sale at Kishol has been discontinued for the last seven years.

As for the particulars see Appendix XXI.

Ganja—There are two shops for selling Ganja, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than under the license of the State. The income during the year was Rs. 105-12-0 under the head.

Registration—24 deeds valuing at Rs. 19336 were registered under the Registration Act of the State during the year and the Registration fees realized in Samwat 1968 were Rs. 190 against Rs. 269 last year. As for more particulars see App. XIV & XV.

Stamp—The total income on account of stamp including Court fees was Rs. 2515 under the Stamp and Court Fees Act of the State.

General Remarks on Receipts and Disbursements—The financial year of the State begins from Kartik Sud 1st and closes on Aso Vad 30th. The opening balance in the commencement of Samwat 1968 was Rs. 42475 which being added to Rs. 78362 the income for the same year mounted to Rs. 1,20,837. The amount of disbursement during the same Samwat year was brought to Rs. 116917; but the ordinary dealings wi[illegible]

the Shahukars who usually carry on money transactions with the State, resulted in Rs. 70244 being still due to them by the State on account of the famine year, that is to say the reduction that could only be effected in the amount of debt Rs. 74164 mentioned in the report for the previous year, amounted to Rs. 3920 only.

The State has no separate Treasury office. The accounts have been opened with a Shroff of Lakhtar through whom all receipts and disbursements are made just as last year.

Nothing has been received on account of arrears.

In short the general financial condition of the State and the subjects has been mentioned.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics—The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Police Superintendent of the State. The total number of births during the year was 519 as against 648 of the previous year and that of the deaths 699 against 270 of the last year. Thus the births are 129 less and the deaths 429 more than those of the preceeding year. The average number of births and deaths in proportion to the population is 26·5 and 35·8 respectively per thousand in the year under report malarious fever was the chief cause of a great number of deaths.

Water supply—Each village of the State has at least one well and one water trough and besides, Lakhtar and Lilapur are furnished with large tanks. Thus there is sufficient means of supplying drinking water for men and cattle throughout the whole State in the year under report.

Travelling shed—For affording shelter to travellers Dharamshalas have been built, 4 in Lakhtar, 2 in Than and 2 in Karakthal moreover there is a Chora in each village built by the village people. The travellers have free access to these choras.

Metalled roads—Both in Lakhtar and in Than there are metalled roads from the Railway Station to the gates of the towns. Besides there are other metalled roads around Lakhtar City. These roads are made at the State expense.

Medical Relief—There was only one dispensary at Lakhtar in the

State but two years before on the Thakore Saheb's birth-day celebrations a new dispensary was opened at Than whereby the need of the Than people was gratified. Thus there two dispensaries in Lakhtar and Than now in existence.

The Lakhtar Dispensary is in charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by a compounder. The Than Dispensary is placed under his supervision and an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed since February 1911.

A committee consisting of four members under the Presidency of the Chief Karbhari has been appointed to supervise the general working of the Dispensary.

The number of indoor patients treated during the year was 9 of whom 5 were discharged, 3 died and one remained under treatment; while 8706 outdoor patients sought relief during the year as against 6305 in the previous year. Out of these, 711 were outsiders (not Lakhtar subjects). The daily average attendance was 123-3.

During the year under report 297 minor operations were made and no major operation was performed.

Major C. F. Harold the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant paid a visit to this Dispensary and was kind enough to endorse his satisfaction at its efficient management.

Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar Vyas is the Medical Officer of 15 years standing here and has given great satisfaction to the Ruling family and the public.

The work of the Than Assistant Medical Officer was satisfactory.

Vaccination–There is no separate vaccinator appointed by the State, but the Department is maintained under the supervision of the Kathiawar States Karbharis Meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot. The expenses are given by the State proportionately. One vaccinator is appointed for every six thousand men as a rule. There are two vaccinators in the State one at Lakhtar and the other at Than.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 499 against 742 last year.

Expenses—Total expenditure with regard to the Medical Department (including vaccination) was 2081 this year against the same amount last year.

Progress and population—The population according to the last census in 19531 as against 15036 of the census of 1901. This shows an increase of 4495 souls. There are evident signs of gradual and fair progress.

General public heath—There was no principal epidemic or disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year but a good rain fall following the famine year was productive of malaria which swept away many lives. Thus the average shows an increase of 22 p. c. over that of the last year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(Primary and Secondary).

(1) There are 9 Primary schools for boys one for girls, and one Anglo Vernacular School for boys, in all 11 schools in the whole State. Eight of them have been handed over to the Management of the Agency Educational Officer under certain conditions. The remaining three are under the direct control of the State.

(2). The course of studies in all the schools is in accordance with the standards adopted by the British Educational Department and the schools have been recognized by Government.

(3). *Free Education*—No school fee is charged from boys or girls in the Primary as well as Secondary schools for education. Moreover, the girls are specially instructed in the art and method of cooking which would greatly assist them in their household business when they grow up.

(4). The Anglo-Vernacular School being united with the name of Sir Jaswatsinhji, the Late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, is called " Sir Jaswatsinhji Anglo-Vernacular School " and the girl's school being united with the name of Kunvari Shri Majirajba, the Kunvari of the Thakore Saheb who is married at Dhrol, it is called "Shri Majirajba Girl's School."

(5). In all 472 boys and 109 girls take advantage of primary education and 89 boys, of English education in the whole State. The course of study in Gujarati extends to VII Standards, and that in English to the V Standard. Sanskrit is fixed as the second language. It has been arranged that those boys who have passed the highest standard in the Anglo-Vernacular School here, should be admitted free into the High School at Limbdi for their education in the 6th and the 7th Standards as

long as these two classes are not opened here. In return for this concession this State has also arranged to allow the boys of the surrounding district subject to Limbdi, free education in Lakhtar Schools.

(6). The percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education is 2-9 and that of those receiving English education is -045 to the population.

(7). The following different funds have been established in this State for the encouragement of education.

(*a*). *Shri Karansinhji Scholarship Fund*—This fund was established by Thakore Shri Karansinhji the Ruling Chief for the encouragement of higher education, who has invested a large sum of Rs. 24000 in 3½ percent Government Promissory Notes, framed rules for its proper management and handed over its control to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar and the Agency Educational Officer Kathiawar as joint trustees. The scholarships consists of one of 22 p. m. for arts, one worth Rs. 23 p. m. for agriculture, one of Rs. 10 p. m. in the Talukdari Girassia School Wadhwan for instuction in Police Work and one worth Rs 15 p. m. for Technical Education. The first two scholarships worth Rs 22 and Rs 23 p. m. are being enjoyed by the Lakhtar subjects for the present. No candidate has come forward for the remaining scholarships (Rs. 10 & 15) till now. The annual account showing income and disbursement has not, in pursuance to the rules, been supplied to this State by the Agency Educational Officer Kathiawar upto this time.

(*b*). The State awards Rs. 4 p. m. as scholarship to one student in the Sir Jaswatsinhji A. V. School Lakhtar. This is the third year of its establishment and it costs Rs. 48 to the State.

(*c*). *Mehta Talakshi Behechar Scholarship*—A scholarship worth Rs. 4 p m. has been founded by Sheth Khushal Talakshi of Lakhtar in commemoration of his father, the late Mehta Talakshi Behechar in Sir Jaswatsinhji A. V. School, Lakhtar. It was also in its third year and cost Rs. 48. The management of this Scholarship rests with its founder.

(*d*). *A perpetual prize fund connected with the Majirajba Girls' School*—A sum of Rs. 500 given by the Uteliawalan Ranisaheb of the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, has been held in trust by the Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar, the interest of which is only being utilized in distributing prizes every year to the girls in the Majirajba Girls' School Lakhtar, on the 15th April the unniversary day of the late Sir Jaswatsinhji Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. This sum has been invested at 4 p. c. interest. This is the fourth year of its establishment. Prizes worth Rs. 22–8–0 were distributed in the year under report.

(8). *Library*—A public library named Sir Jaswatsinhji Library has been opened here and receives several English and Gujarati daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals. It is incharge of the Head Master Sir Jaswatsinhji A. V. School and is not registered under Government Rules.

(9). A committee consisting of four residents of Lakhtar under the Presidency of the Chief Karbhari, is appointed to supervise the Educational Institutions.

(10). The total Expenditure on account of Education was Rs. 5500 being the same amount as that of the previons year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs—Three fairs and one cattle show are held in the State every year as under.

(1). The Dodar fair is held at Talvani a village two miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vad 7th where about four thousand persons assemble.

(2). The Unteshwar Fair is held at Unteshwar Mahadev's temple four miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vad 8th where from 5 to 7 thousand persons assemble.

(3). The great Trinetreshwar Fair is held at Trinetreshwar Mahadev's Temple six miles distant from Than on Bhadarwa Sud 6th where, from fifty to sixty thousand persons assemble.

(4). A cattle show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth Sud 13th in memory of Tharadwalan Rajubasaheb, a late Rani of Thakore Saheb. The

expense is paid from the Charity Fund raised from her private savings. On that occasion the State also distributes from its income 17 prizes of Rs. 52.

Horses—There are two stallions in the State now. They are known as Rajrup and Fulmalo, the former belonging to the Arab kind and the latter to the Kathiawar.

9 Durbari and 3 private mares were taken breed as follows.

9 By Rajrup (Arab).

3 By Fulmalo (Kathiawadi).

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police Office.

It is a matter of great pleasure to record here that the State Officers and staff have discharged their respective functions very satisfactorily.

LAKHTAR,

1st April 1913.

Jugjoodlal Lakhmidas

CHIEF KARBHARI,

Lakhtar State.

Printed at the "George Coronation" Printing Press—DHOLKA.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the LAKHTAR State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1912—13.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD. From.	PERIOD. To.	REMARKS.
Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil.	Chief Karbhari.	1—4—95	31—3—13	
Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi.	Naib Karbhari Incharge Revenue Department.	10—8—06	31—3—13	
Mr. Bhavanishanker Girjashankar Joshi.	Assistant Karbhari.	1—4—10	31—3—13	
Mr. Nenshi Kalianji Mehta.	Account offiicer.	6—9—81	31—3—13	
Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah.	Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate.	29—3—10	31—3—13	
Mr. Lakshmanrao Sakharam Junnerkar.	Police Superintendent.	12—2—12	31—3—13	
Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal.	Survey officer.	15—2—07	31—3—13	
Mr. Maganlal Shivshankar Vyas.	Medical officer.	1—3—99	31—3—13	

Lakhtar
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the LAKHTAR State for 1912—13.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Salt Act.			
Opium Act.			
Arms Act.			
Registration Act.			
Limitation Act.			
Court fees Act.			
Gambling Act.			
Revenue Code.			
Minor's Act.			
Village Police Act.			
District Police Act.			
Boiler Inspector Act.			
Succession Certificate Act.			
Explosive Substance Act.			
City Survey and Settlement Act.			
Games Act.			
Civil Procedure Code.	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code.			
Penal Code.			
Evidence Act.			
Contract Act.			
Hiudu Law.			
Gharbheni Settlement Act.			
Act prohibiting cotton speculation (Satta).			

LAKHTAR
1st Aptil 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the LAKHTAR State, 1912—1913.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year							Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar.
1st April 1913

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1912--13.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police officer.	1	~~Rs~~ 30 ÷	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	÷ ~~Rs~~ 20 Pay and ~~Rs~~ 10 horse allowance.
Constables.	25	6 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Police.	16	15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari.
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912–13.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhtar	38	41	51	66	45	66	26	27	19	39	51	40-9	57-7	41-0	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912—13.

State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Than Lakhtar.	~~Rs~~ 1183—9—3	~~Rs~~ 548—7—8	~~Rs~~ 836—3—0	~~Rs~~ 269—13—0	70—11	51	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Jagannath Tripathi
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912-13.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft.	...	17	17	14	17	21	16	...	2	1	7	6	...	16	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking.	...	1	1	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief.	...	5	5	3	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder.	...	2	2	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Robbery	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape.	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Hurt.	...	26	26	12	26	64	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	61	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous Hurt.	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of Trust.	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.	...	20	20	16	20	32	7	...	2	...	1	4	...	7	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	1	76	77	56	76	148	37	...	6	1	15	12	...	34	114	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR.
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912—13.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 19 .*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Thau Lakhtar Criminal Courts.	56	76	...	76	11	47	6	8	93	148	105	9	31	3	...	...	

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912—13.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Application rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Than Lakhtar Criminal Appellate Court	4	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	

LAKHTAR.

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1912—13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits dispoed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									y. m. d.	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts	29	17	51	94	80	111	63	89	17	22	Rs. 16152	4	89	1	69	19	1	5	...	18	21	7	43	Rs. 9079	0–3–9	

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year 1912–13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Dispssed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts.	198	176	Rs. 45187	60	135	Rs. 24427	258	311	Rs. 69613	82	39	Rs. 8999	176	272	Rs. 6615	86	13	173	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits, for the year 1912—13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Than Lakhtar Civil Appellate Court.	...	...	6	5	6	5	6	5	...	...	Rs 12229	Rs 1756	3	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	0–4–10	0–2–29

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Manoolal Trikamdas

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the LAKHTAR State, during the year 1912—13.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in ja il.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year				
Lakhtar & Than	2	6	26	30	32	5-1	3-8	6	~~Rs~~ 174	*y. m. d.* 0-0-17	Nil.

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Mangulal Tulachenta

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the LAKHTAR State for the year 1912—13.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar	50	34	47	17	1	2	...	...	...	6	2	9	50	34	Rs 20646	Rs 19335	...	...	...	...	

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts aud Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1912–13.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage ...	47	19646	250	17	9284	98	
Sale deeds...	1	400	5	2	1300	10	
Wills ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	
Money deeds.	...	... ...	... ...	6	2450	30	
Miscellaneous.	2	600	7	9	6301	52	
Total...	50	20646	262	34	19335	190	

Mangaldas Girdhardas

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,

Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the LAKHTAR State during the year 1912—13.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Lakhtar.	...	...	...	...	2500	1497	...	There is no separate Municipal Department. The expense is paid by the P. W. D.

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the LAKHTAR State 1912—13.

State.	Lakhtar	Than.	Remarks.
April 1912.	...	...	
May 1912.	...	...	
June 1912.	6—53	5—40	
July 1912.	9—60	17—25	
August 1912.	5—49	12—5	
September 1912.	0—35	2—2	
October 1912.	...	...	
November 1912.	0—12	...	
December 1912.	...	...	
January 1913.	...	...	
February 1913.	...	...	
March 1913.	...	...	
Total.	22—11	36—72	
Total of past year.	2—90	5—24	
Average of past 5 years	19—3	22—67	

Brajlal Kakubhai
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains ior 1912—13.

Articles.	During March (past year.) per rupee.	During March (present year.) per rupee.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Juvar.	25	24	
Bajri.	20	21	
Wheat.	20	19	
Rice.	11	14	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1912-13.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Road repairs ...	...	300	300				
Digging work in the Motisar tank ...	...	465	465				
A well at Adalsar ...	...	364	364				
Water trough in the Motisar tank ...	...	115	115				
Watering trees ...	...	150	150				
Dispensary repairs ...	...	50	50				
English School repairs...	...	50	50				
Lilapur School repairs...	...	25	25				
Girls' School repairs ...	...	25	25				
Darbari Uttara repairs ...	...	300	300				
Thangadh Do. ...	...	484	484				
Total.	...	2928	2928				

Jivrajpatel Lakhtaria

Chief Karbhari,

Lakhtar State.

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the LAKHTAR State during the year 1912—13.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Assess.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Than and Lakhtar.	1912—13	3045	5411	473	2446	129	105	...	647	29751	1525	...	20	575	

LAKHTAR

1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1912—13.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Than Lakhtar	...	...	3	Rs 700	2	Rs 105-12-0	...	...	5	Rs 805-12-0	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Kanjanlal Lakhmidas
Chief Karbhari
Lakhtar State.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the

Nature of Demand.	Receipts.					
	Demand.			Collected during the current year.	Collected during the previous year.	Balance.
	Arrears,	Current.	Total.			
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1 Land Revenue ...		37634	37634	37634	118533	
2 Obhad Vero ...		4001	4001	4001	3382	
3 Najarana		25	25	25	69	
4 Abkari Revenue ...		105-12-0	105-12-0	105-12 0	42	
5 Opium Revenue ...		700	700	700	800	
6 Jama from Bhayats		9662-8-0	9662-8-0	9662-8-0	9382	
7 Custom Receipts...		9708	9708	9708	16873	
8 Judicial						
1 Process Fees...		1215	1215	1215	1755-12 0	
2 Criminal fine ...		176	176	176	452	
3 Stamp ...		1300	1300	1300	1146	
4 Registration ...		190	190	190	269	
5 Cattle pound ...		737	737	737	742	
9 Forest ...		...	...	...	...	
10 Education Fees ...		...	...	...	...	
11 Extraordinary Receipts ...		...	...	...	...	
12 Other Receipts ...		12908	12908	12908	22446	
13 Tagavi		...	...	...	...	
Total...		78362-4-0	78362-4-0	78362-4-0	175891-12-0	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

XXII.

Than Lakhtar State for the year 1912–13 Samwat 1968.

Nature of Expenditure.	Disbursements.			Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.	Actual Expenditure.		
		Current year.	Previous year.	
		~~Rs~~ a. p.	~~Rs~~ a. p.	
1 Durbar Expenses				
1 Personsal Expenses ...				
2 Expenses of Rani Saheb				
3 Expenses of Heir apparent with Family ...				
4 Expenses of two Younger Kumars				
5 Expenses of Kuwari Saheb...				
6 Expenses of Durbar's private Establishment.		52137	50211	
7 Stable Expenses ...				
8 Expenses of Ranchorji's Temple...				
9 Presents on Melnu, Vadhavo and Dengi ...				
10 Guests' Expenses ...				
11 Dharmda ...				
12 Travelling Expenses ...				
2 Tribute		...	7351	
3 Fala Varad		1705	1400	
4 Administrative Establishment.		6481	5004	
5 Revenue Department ...		5500	5604	
6 Judicial Department ...		1225	1224	
7 Police		6682	6516	
8 Jail		174	183	
9 Education		5500	5500	
10 Dispensary (including Vaccination)...		2081	2081	
11 Public Works		...	9444	
12 Municipality		1497	2500	
13 Dharmada Devasthan ...		600	600	
14 Purchase of Land		...	...	
15 Relief Works		32110	6537	
16 Tagavi				
17 Pension and allowance ...		...	1800	
18 Contingences and printing charges		1225	2051	
19 District modi Khana ...		...	2985	
20 Debt		70244	74164	
Total....		187161	185155	

Jamnadas Lalchandbhai
Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the **LAKHTAR** State during the year 1912—13.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Lakhtar	7021	9	5	...	3	1	Rs 2081	1142	Other Subjects 711
Than	1685	...	...	...	...	...		9-1	Operations (minor) such as teeth extracted, Abscesses opened, Wart extracted. Para Phau Trichiaris Foreign body. Plastic operations Catheter pass.
Total.	8706	9	5	...	3	1	2081	123-3	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistice of the Lakhtar State for the year 1912—13.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past. year.	Present year.			Past. year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar	19531	648	519	...	129	270	699	429	...	33-2	26-5	13-8	13-8	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the LAKHTAR State, for the year. 1912—13.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Secondary	80	89	69-5	64-6	...	1225	...	
10	10	Primary	528	581	428-4	413-7	...	...	4275	Total expenses Rs 5500
Total 11	11		608	670	497-9	478-3	...	1225	4275	

LAKHTAR
1st April 1913.

Chief Karbhari,
Lakhtar State.

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THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LAKHTAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1913--14.

CHAPTER I.

General—The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political Supervision of the Kathiawar Agency.

There is no important river in the State except two small streams-one of them, the Mahanadi, runs in the Than Mahal and the other, the Umai, in the Lakhtar District.

The soil of this State for cultivation may be classified as black, light red, sandy and mixed with stones and pebbles.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on the rainy season. The Than Mahal and the villages of this State in the Nalkanthas chiefly depend upon tanks and wells. Bunds (dams) have also been constructed in suitable places for water supply to the paddy cultivation.

There are under this State 51 villages of which 32 villages are Khalsa, 15 Bhayati villages, 1 village held for maintenance (Jivai) and 3 for religious purposes, as fully described in the preceding report.

The area of the whole State is at present 247.438 square miles.

531

The population according to the last census (1911) consists of 19613 souls. The total revenue of the State comes to four lacs of rupees.

The capital of this State is Lakhtar, which is a railway station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway a branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. In the same way Than is a railway station on the Morvi Railway on its way to Rajkot.

The State in former times paid tribute to the Peishwas, but since the settlement by Col. Walker, it pays to the British a tribute of Rs. 6763,

besides Rs. 464 as Junagadh Jortalbi and Rs. 124 as Ahmedabad Sukhdi. in all the sum of Rs. 7351, is annually paid by this State to the British Treasury of the Kathiawar Agency.

This State at present enjoys a third class jurisdiction according to the scheme sanctioned by the British Government in 1866. No result of the representation made by this State has been communicated to this state as reported in the previous year.

The Thakore Saheb had the pleasure of paying a visit to the Honourable Mr. C. H. A. Hill, member of the Executive Council of Government and to Mr. C. C. Watson, the Private Secretary,when he went to Bombay in November 1913.

The Thakore Saheb visited Wadhwan Civil Station and had the honour of paying a visit to Major Harold, Lieut. Col. Carter, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant paid a visit to this State in February last when informal visits were exchanged because the State was in mourning.

It is my painful duty to place on record the untimely and lamentable death of Kumar Shri Mansinhji, the second son of the Thakore Saheb, on the 1st of December 1913. The sad event has thrown the State into deep mourning.

During the year under report the Dharamporewalan Sisodiani Raniji of the Heir-Apparent gave birth to a third Kumar.

Historical Buildings—There are three important and ancient temples—The Sun, the Muni and Trinetreshwar in the Than District. As reported in the previous years the last named temple was repaired at a great expense. It is kept in a good condition by annual repairs.

Chief Officers—The Chief Karbhari Azum Maganlal Tribhovandas Vakil breathed his last in the month of October last after having served the state continuously with diligence and integrity for the period of 18 years. An acting appointment of Azum Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi, the Naib Karbhari, has been made to the place thus vacated. He is assisted by Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar Joshi as fully reported before.

Durbars—During the year under report only one Durbar was held on the Hindu New year's Day as usual. The other Durbar on the Birthday of the Thakore Saheb was dispensed with, on account of the State mourning.

Administrative charges:— The expense under this head was Rs. 6525, being 4 per cent of the average income.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

(1) This State is entitled to levy State tribute, Sudharo, village police expenses including the pay of the Police Patels, Educational charges &c. from the Bhayati villages annually.

The system for the collection of revenue by instalments is kept up as was reported last year.

(2) To facilitate the work of Revenue Administration, Lakhtar District is divided into four divisions viz, Wanswa, Kishol, Lilapur and Lakhtar.

Each of these divisions is supervised by one Vahivatdar with the assistance of Karkuns (clerks).

The Than Mahal has, as well, been divided into four Tappas under the control of the Than Vahivatdar—each Tappa being supervised by one Tappa Karkun.

The whole Revenue Department is placed under the supervision and control of Azum Nenshi Fulchand, Naib Karbhari who at present holds the the post of Acting Chief Karbhari along with his duties.

The village Revenue Officers are also assisted by Revenue Patels, Matadars and Havaldars who are appointed in every village for this purpose.

(3) There are alienated lands in the state villages under the Summary Settlement Act of the State. The Revenue Village Officers levy a land tax at two annas per bingha every year on the holders of these lands.

(4) The system of Revenue Collections consists of two ways:— (1) "Bhagwati" (in kind), and "Vinghoti" (cash payment per acre) in Nalkantha villages. The Revenue Survey and Classification of land has already been completed according to the Gujarat Survey Settlement system and the rate of assessment is fixed. Revision of this classification is carried out during the year under report. This system has been put into force on the condition that in a year when there is no probability of the payment of assessment dues on account of deficiency of rain or some such extra-ordinary cause, the cultivators would be at liberty to submit an application to the State upto Asho Sud 10th for redress; and on such occasions the Bhagvati system is followed with the sanction of the State. No such application was made during the year under report.

In all the other villages Bhagvati system (certain share in kind while Santi Vero and Kangari in cash), has been in force.

(5) In order to carry out Revenue Administration according to a fixed standard and to have a systematic inspection, a Survey Department is attached as a branch to the Revenue Department. One Chief Survey Officer named Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal of long experience and two surveyors under him are employed to make inspection of the Pahani Patrak and boundary marks in the integral part of the State as well as the State boundary touching that of foreign territories, and also to render assistance in deciding boundary disputes. No dispute has arisen in the year under report.

(6) The revision settlement work was in progress and finished in the Nalkantha Villages and the Kishol Tappa work has been taken in hand. Boundary marks are in good order throughout the State.

(7) Trigonometrical Survey marks in the State are in good condition.

(8) Bunds—Bunds large and small in all 28 have been erected at various places at a great cost for raising the paddy crops and for the protection of such lands as were likely to be submerged. These are kept in good order at a great expense annually by the State as usual.

(9). The Than Mahal possesses facilities for turning the land into Bagayat cultivation. Each Khatedar on an average has one well which enables him to raise crops from 5 to 8 Binghas of land. The Kishol Tappa and the villages of Karakthal and Jalampura under Wanswa Tappa are also fortunate in this respect. The total number of wells in the State is 530 as it was last year.

(10). Ubhad Vero—This Vero is levied on non-cultivators, traders, Rabaris, Bhavsars, Kolis and others in proportion to their means every year by the Revenue Authorities. It varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as it was last year.

(11). Takavi— The Agricultural Improvement Trust Fund inaugurated by the Thakore Saheb from his private savings as has been reported in the previous years continues in a flourishing state.

A general meeting of the members of this Trust Fund was held at the Darbar Hall in the presence of the Thakore Saheb on the 10th February 1914 when Lt. Col. J. R. Carter, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant and ex-officio President of the Committee presided. A report embodying the income and disbursement in the accounts duly audited, was read before the meeting and approved. The report showed that the fund was in a very prosperous condition. It is as under:—

Tke balance at the end of the previous year ...	Rs. 124375
Income for the year...	Rs. 7353
Total Rs.	131728

Management and other expenditure... ...	...Rs. 798
Sum lent to Bhayats and Mul Girasias during the famine year....	Rs. 34624
Amount lent to tenants in the Khalsa villages for seeds.	...Rs. 8250
Sums advanced for the purchase of bullocks...	...Rs. 6616
Sums advanced for the purchase of cows... ...	...Rs. 2347
Balance left at the end of the year.	...Rs. 2074
Outstanding debts to be recovered	...Rs. 54709
Amount lent on interest...	...Rs. 77109
Total Rs...	131728

Thus the aggregate fund capital amounts to Rs. 131728—a large increase over that of the previous year. The year for this fund commences from Kartak Sud 1 and ends on Aso Vad 30 (Hindu year). Lt. Col. Carter seemed satisfied with the efficient management of the Fund.

Customs—A contract for the collection of customs dues was given in the year under report as it was done in the previous year. The total amount realized was Rs. 18137—15—9.

Abkari.— No contract but commission on the sale of opium is given to selected persons. There are three fixed places for its sale, viz, Lakhtar Than and Wanswa. The Malwa opium being prohibited by Government order, the Bengal opium has been substituted as was reported last year. Opium, required for sale by the State, is bought from the Agency Depôt at Rajkot. The details are shown in Appendix XXI.

Liquor.— As reported last year a contract for the importation of liquor has been prohibited from the year 1897 and no permiesion for its manufacture is given to anybody since that time.

Ganja.— Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. It is sold at two places, Lakhtar and Than (Vide App. XXI).

Salt.— As reported last year salt naturally formed formerly at the village of Gangad but its preparation has been discontinued since 1882. It is obtained under the State license from the Kuda Salt Depôt under Dhrangadhra state. No contract for the sale of salt is given but it is given to selected persons for sale on commission.

For the prohibition of the smuggling of opium, Ganja and salt the shops, where these things are being sold, are visited and inspected

unexpectedly by the Revenue and Police officers who are authorized for this purpose.

Surokhar—(Salt-peter) It is naturally produced in the Than Mahal.

Coal—It is found in some places in the Than Mahal. No attempt has been made during the year under report although the State intended to dig it out departmentally.

Stone-mines.— The stone used for buildings and railway culverts and bridges is found in the Than Mahal. There are three stone mines in the year under report as they were in the previous year.

Audit of Accounts.— The revenue year begins with Kartak Sud 1 and ends on Asho Vad 30. There is one Daftari or Accountant who inspects and audits the accounts received from the Mahals and villages. The annual inspection and audit of accounts has been completed. The Chief Officer of the Department, Mr. Nenshi Kalianji Mehta has been serving this State a long time past. It is satisfactory to note that he performed his duties diligently and well.

The expense of the Revenue Department was 4 per cent of the income.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in Appendix II.

Military Force.— There is no military force in the State (See App. III.).

Police.— The strength of police in the State is 53 under the control of the Superintendent of Police. Last year it was 42. It will thus be seen that a net increase of 11 men was made during the year under report.

(1) To assist the Superintendent of Police there are three Chief Constables, one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the second at Than; and the third at Wanswa.

(2) *The Police*—Police Patels and other servants of lower grade in the State were being given scarcity allowance. This is discontinued; and a general increment in their pay has, during the year under report, been given to each and all which surpassed the scarcity allowance they used to get. This generous step has given great satisfaction to all concerned.

(3). The Police expense this year amounted to Rs. 6975.

(4) In each village there is one Police Patel who is helped by Chokiats (watch-men) and Pasaitas. The latter hold portions of land under service tenure and the former receive their remuneration from the income of the village, the total strength being 367.

Criminal Justice—There are four Criminal Courts in the State.

(a) First Class Magistrate's Court, Lakhtar.

(b) Second Class Magistrate's Court, Than.

(c) Third Class Magistrate's Court, Wanswa.

(d) The Chief Karbhari's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying Sessions Cases and hearing appeals against the decisions of Magistrates.

The Huzur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State is presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent.

(6) The particulars of the Judicial Department is given in Appendix VII and VIII of which a brief statement is given below :—

1913-14.

Reported Criminal cases.	91
No. of accused remained under trial at the end of the last year.	0
No. tried.	167
No. discharged.	111
No. acquitted.	10
No. sentenced.	43
No. committed	0
No. of accused died, transferred or escaped,	0
Balance at the end of the year.	0
No. of accused remained under trial.	0

(7) Criminal appeals.——

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
No. of appeals admitted.	5	12
No. of appeals dismissed.	0	0
No. of appeals confirmed.	2	3
Sentence changed or reduced.	0	0
Sentence cancelled.	3	9
Appeal in balance.	0	0

Extradition.— During the year under report the number of accused extradited through the Agency was three who were surrendered to the Native State and were convicted. One accused was surrendered to this State through the Agency who was convicted. The results were communicated on each occasion as required by the rules.

The State is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, Salt, Ganja, and liquor. No offence with regard to this has, in consequence, occurred during the year.

(8) The following are Civil Courts in the State:—

(a) Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

(b) Than Nyayadhish Court.

(c) The Chief Karbhari's Court hearing original Civil suits exceeding Rs. 500 and appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Civil Courts.

(d) The Huzur Court being at present presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Chief Karbhari's Court and exercising full and exclusive powers as the High Court of the State.

(2) The details of original Civil suits are given in App. X.

(3) Applications for execution of decrees were as follows:—

					1913—14
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	272
Newly filed	...	...	...	...	227
				Total	499
Disposed of	...	...	...		217
Closing Balance	...	...	...		282

At the end of the last year 272 applications for execution valued at Rs. 60615 remained in balance.

Those filed during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33212 of which 227 of the value of Rs. 30021 were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year is 282 valued at Rs. 63806.

A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the cotton season (App. XI).

(4) Both the Civil and Criminal powers are entrusted to the same Nyayadhish.

Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji the Heir-Apparent, who has been working as the Judge, Huzur Court, these two and a half years past, has given entire satisfaction to both the State and the subjects. Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah, the present Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate has been placed at the post for the last four years. He has also discharged his duties with satisfaction. The Huzur Court being the last Court of appeal in this State and its decisions being final, it is presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji the Heir-Apparent. Mr. Bhavanishanker Girjashanker the Assistant Karbhari sits with him as the clerk of the Huzur Court. The latter has given satisfactory results on account of his long experience. Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas, the late Chief Karbhari himself and Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi, the present Acting Chief Karbhari have examined the records of the Judicial and Police Departments of the State as also Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji with the assistance of Mr. Bhavanishanker has examined the Dafter of the Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court. The inspection reports of the Judicial and Police Daftars of Than, Wanswa and Lakhtar Courts show the work done by the representative officers in accordance with the procedure, and found satisfactory.

	1913—14
Balance of civil suits at the end of the last year...	22
Newly filed this year...	187
Total...	209
Decided...	184
Balance at the close of the year...	25

Out of the suits filed during the year 180 were pertaining to money transactions, 2 relating to rights and 5 pertaining to landed property.

The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 3 months and 2 days.

25 suits were left in balance at the close of the year (Vide App. XI).

(5) The particulars of appeals decided are as under:—

	1913—14
Civil appeals opening balance...	0
Do. Do. Admitted...	17
Total.	17
Disposed of	16
Remained in balance	1

The appeals filed during the year were valued at Rs. 5237.

As for the particulars of appeals refer to Appendix XII. They are briefly as under:—

		1913—14
Decisions confirmed	... ...	3
Do. reversed	... ...	7
Do. remanded	... ...	0
Do. compounded	... ...	1
Do. amended	... ...	5
	Total	16

The average duration of the disposal of appeals was 2 months and 13 days this year as against 2 months and 29 days last year.

Jails— There are two Jails in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than, under the supervision of the First Class Magistrate as Jail Superintendent. Both the Jails are accommodative and well-ventilated.

Lt. Col. Carter, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, paid a visit to the Lakhtar Jail in February last and endorsed his remarks showing his satisfaction.

The health of the prisoners was generally good.

The particulars of prisoners are as under :—

	1913—14.
Remained at the end of the last year.	6
Admitted.	32
Total.	38
Released.	34
Remaining at the end of the year. ...	4
No. of daily average.	5
Average days of one accused under trial.	17

The expenses of the Jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 425.

The treatment and conduct of the prisoners in the Jails are good.

Registration.— There are two Registration Offices in the state. The office of the Registrar is at Lakhtar and that of the Sub Registrar is at Than. During the year under revision 36 documents worth Rs. 25339-7-3 were submitted for registration of which all were registered and no documents remained in balance for registration.

The receipts of fees amounted to Rs. 190—8—0. Vide App. XV.

Municipality— The State has no separate Municipal Department but the sanitary works are supervised and managed by the officer of the Public Works Department. No extra tax is levied from the subjects to cover the expenses on account of Municipal works. The State pays them from its income. There are three metalled roads at Lakhtar, one from the Lakhtar Station to the town, the second from the town to the garden situated on the western bank of the Motisar tank and the third round the town.

The total expenses under this head amounted to Rs. 2500.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(1) The rain-fall during the year is measured 23-96 inches against 22-11 inches last year.

(2) The monsoon set in in the month of June last and the rain was off in October. As for the prices of staple grains see Appendix XVIII.

Public Works— A sum of Rs. 22332 was spent on account of Public Works during the year as shown in Appendix XIX.

Coronation Taluka School new building.	...	Rs. 6300
Repairs of Schools and Hospitals.	...	„ 572
Do. of Darbar buildings.	...	„ 6500
Shri Ranchhodji store house.	...	„ 4473
Repairs of roads.	...	„ 2151
Bund at Chavadki.	...	„ 1146
Digging Tejasari Pond.	...	„ 690
Watering trees.	...	„ 500
	Total Rs...	22332

Trade.— The trade in this State depends chiefly on cotton. There is one ginning factory with 44 gins and one cotton press at Lakhtar. These are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade.

A ginning factory with 8 gins was opened by the Thakore Saheb at Than last year for the facility of traders in that part. It also gives a good work.

Weaving.—The Dheds weave with hand-looms coarse cloth of cotton called "Khadi" and thick woollen blankets (Kamlas).

The Bhavsars dye Khadi with red colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for females of lower classes, quilts and covers for beds, carpets &c

Tanning Factory.— There is a hand work factory at Than for tanning leather, but it is on a small scale as reported last year.

Artisans — Just like the labourers the artisans having had employment in the ginning factory, pacca press, public works &c., each earned annas 10 a day which is in excess of that of the last year. Their number is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Mint.—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian Currency is in use in transactions.

Forest.— There is no forest in the State except small scattered groups of trees which are cut and used as fuels. Grass grows in meadows, Padtar and Kharabo.

Post and Telegraph.— There is one combined post and telegraph office at Lakhtar and two other branch offices in charge of school masters at Than and Lilapur.

The following different funds for the amelioration of the subjects in various ways have been in existence, as fully reported last year, during the current year

A brief summary of these is given as under:—

(a) *Shri Karansinhji Anathashram* —The present Ruler Thakore Shri Karansinhji has set apart a sum of Rs. 15000 from his private savings with the noble object of utilizing interest thereof for the maintenance and support of persons rendered destitute and helpless on account of various reasons. Not only the intestate property confiscated to the State has been added to this fund as reported last year, but the State income derived from the bills of divorce in this State is also ordered to be handed over to this fund from the current year. The management of the fund is entrusted to the Darbari Shroff.

The following account will show its present condition.

Opening balance Rs... ...	...	„	16012-7-0
Income of the intestate property.	...	„	110-5-0
Interest of Rs. 15000 bonds ...	...	„	1022-10-3
Income from divorce bills... ...	...	„	18—0-0
Profit on the sale of Govt. papers.	...	„	330-6-11
		Total Rs...	17493-13-2

Expenditure in rendering support to the helpless...	Rs.	577—2—6
Closing balance	Rs.	16916-10-8
Total		17493-13—2

(2) *Coronation Charitable Fund*— Six widows of the highest families were supported from this fund at the cost of Rs. 180 during the current year.

(3) *Sadavrit.* — The different sadavrits established by the State and other persons as fully reported last year were managed satisfactorily during the year under report. The State Sadavrat cost Rs. 2500.

The Panjrapole. — As reported last year the Thakore Saheb assisted the Panjrapoles at Lakhtar and Than with a donation of Rs. 5000 each. With the aid of the interest on this amount as well as with the other income of the institutions, the management of both of them is carried on satisfactorily.

General Conditions. — The condition of commercial classes, labourers, artisans, Anathashram and Panjrapoles is good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Area. — The area of the whole State is 156704 acres out of which that belonging to Bhayats, Jiwai, Mulgirasias, Chakariats, Pasaitas and Dharmada is 70532 acres, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 200000. The remaining 86172 acres is Khalsa out of which 24812 acres being Kharabo, the remaining is cultivated and Padtar.

(2) The Padtar land is used as pasture for animals of the State and its subjects in each village; besides meadows (bids) are preserved for the use of cattle and horses of the State and its subjects.

(3) *Bagayat.*— Twenty eight large and small bunds (dams) have been constructed in the State to have the rain water stored up for the purpose of raising the paddy crops with tha result that 678 acres of land are rendered fit for the production of paddy. The rain having fallen in good quantity this year a good paddy harvest has turned out.

In Than Mahal and Nalkantha villages wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.

(4) The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4615, it being 25 p. c. of the Khalsa population of whom 1245 are Khatedars who possess 1200 Santis, 2400 bullocks and 594 carts as their means of cultivation.

Thus a cultivator has an average of two bullocks per santi, more than one cow and buffalo.

(5) Besides the income of land revenue amounting to Rs 115490 in Samvat 1669 there are several non-agricultural taxes such as Vero imposed according to the Land Revenue Code of the State. The income from such taxes amounted to Rs 4020.

Government were pleased to suspend the tribute, Junagadh Zortalbi and Ahmedabad Sukhdi in all Rs. 7351 due from the State for the year 1968—1912 A. D. on account of the famine year. This was paid up during the year as shown in App. XXII.

(6) *Bhayati Jama.*— The annual revenue of Peshkashi and Sudharo is Rs. 9662 received by the State from the Bhayats and Mulgirasias as usual during the year.

(7). The income from customs this year amounted to Rs. 18138.

Opium.—It is brought from the Agency opium Depôt. There are three shops for its sale, viz., Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. The shop at Kishol has been discontinued these eight years past. Particulars about the drug are given in Appendix XXI.

Ganja. — There are two shops for the sale of Ganja at Lakhtar and Than under the license from the State; the income during the year was Rs 120 under this head.

Registration. — 36 deeds valued at Rs 25339-7-3 were registered under the Registration Act of the State during the year and the registration fees realized in Samvat 1969 were Rs. 190-8-0 against Rs. 190 last year. As for more particulars see Apps. XIV & XV.

Stamp.— The total income on account of stamp including Court fees was Rs. 5559 under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts of the State.

General Remarks on Receipts and Disbursements.— The Samvat year 1968 being a famine year the State promulgated the following rules for suspension and remission of State dues in order to protect and preserve the condition of its cultivators.

(1) Vighoti paying cultivators, who maintained themselves in the famine year without obtaining any help from the State, would be entitled to have half the remission of the Vighoti for 1968 if they make full payment of their dues for 1969, and in the same way the " Kyari Vero " would be remitted by three-fourths.

(2) The cultivators (Vighoti paying), who had received assistance from the State in the famine year would be allowed four annas remission for 1968, if they make full payment of State dues for 1969 and that of 1968, by two instalments in 1969 and 1970. In the same way they would be allowed half the remission in case of " Kyaris ".

(3) The Bhagvati paying cultivators who follow the procedure chalked out in the 1st section would get $\frac{3}{4}$ths remission.

(4) The cultivators (Bhagvati paying), who follow the procedure of the 2nd section would have half the remission.

(5) In the Than Mahal the cultivators, who follow the procedure of the 1st section would be allowed full remission of their dues for 1968.

(6) The Than cultivators, who follow the procedure of the 2nd section if by three instalments would have half the dues remitted but if by two instalments three fourths of the remission would be granted.

Most of the cultivators took advantage of the favour shown by the State which was thus able to suspend and remit its revenue dues for the famine year.

The State has no separate Treasury office.

The accounts have been opened with a Shroff of Lakhtar through whom all receipts and disbursements are made as was done in the previous years.

In short the general financial condition of the State and the subjects is good. The State has been able to surmount the difficulties experienced in the famine year 1968 and to preserve its credit.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics.— The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Superintendent of Police. The total number of births during the year was 538 as against 519 of the previous year, and that of the deaths 437 against 699 of the last year. Thus the births are 19 more and deaths 262 less, than those of the preceding year. The average

number of births and deaths in proportion to the population is 27-6 and 22-4 respectively per thousand in the year under report. This result does a credit to the sanitary management of the State.

Water supply— Each village of the State has at least one well and one water-trough and besides, Lakhtar and Lilapur are furnished with large tanks. Thus there is snfficient means of supplying drinking water for men and cattle throughout the whole State in the year under report.

Travelling Shed. — For affording shelter to travellers, Dhramshalas have been built of which 4 in Lakhtar, 2 in Than and 2 in Karakthal. Besides the new Fonndation Stone of a new Dharamshala at Tarnetar under Than was but recently laid up by the Thakore Saheb in order to afford accomodation to thousands of pilgrims who visit the temple of Trineteshwar Mahadev at fixed times. Moreover there is a "Chora" in each village constructed by the village people to which travellers have free access.

Metalled Roads. — Both in Lakhtar and Than there are metalled roads from the Railway Stations to the gates of the towns. Besides there are other metalled roads around Lakhtar city. These roads are made at the State expense.

Medical Relief— There are two dispensaries in this State–one at Lakhtar and the other at Than. The latter was opened three years before on the Thakore Saheb's Birth-day celebrations.

The Lakhtar Dispensary is in charge of a Medical Officer assisted by a compounder. The Than Dispensary is placed under his supervision and an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed these three years past.

A committee consisting of four members under the Presidency of the Chief Karbhari has been appointed to supervise the general working of the Dispensary.

The number of in-door patients treated during the year was 5 of whom four were discharged and one died; while 7172 out-door patients sought relief during the year as against 8706 in the previous year. Out of this 705 were outsiders (not Lakhtar subjects). The daily average attendance was 113-5.

Lt. Col. Carter, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant paid a visit to the Dispensary at Lakhtar and was kind enough to endorse his satisfaction at its efficient management.

Mr. Maganlal Shivshanker Vyas is the Medical Officer of 16 years' standing here and has given a great satisfaction to the Ruling family and the Public. The work of Than Medical Officer was satisfactory (Appendix XXIII.).

Vaccination. — There is no separate Vaccinator appointed by the State but the department is maintained under the supervision of the Kathiawad States' Karbharis' meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot. The expenses are given by the State proportionately. One vaccinator is appointed for every six thousand men as a rule. There are two vaccinators in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 726 against 499 last year.

Progress and Population.—The population according to the last census (1911) is 19613 as against 15036 of the census of 1901 This shows an increase of 4577 souls. These are evident signs of gradual and fair progress.

General Public Health —There was no principal epidemic or disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year, but the intense cold, prolonging its stay longer than usual, was productive of pneumonia which carried off several lives. The condition of general public health was good.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(Primary and Secondary).

(1) There are 9 primary schools for boys and one for girls and one Anglo-Vernacular school for boys-in all 11 schools in the whole State. Eight of them have been handed over to the management of the Agency Educational officer under certain conditions. The remaining three are under the direct control of the State.

(2) The course of instruction in all the schools is conducted in accordance with the Standards adopted by the British Educational Department; and the schools have been recognized by Government.

(3) *Free-Education.*—No fee is charged from boys or girls in Primary as well as secondary schools for Education. The girls are moreover specially instructed in the art and method of cooking which would greatly assist them in their house hold business when they grow up.

(4) The A. V. School being united with the name of Sir Jaswatsinhji, the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, is named "Sir Jaswatsinhji Anglo-Vernacular school" and the Girls' school is named "Shri Majirajba Girls'

school " as it is united with the name of Kunvari Shri Majirajba Kunvari of the Thakore Saheb, who has been married at Dhrol.

(5) The course of study in Gujarati extends to the VII Standard and that in English to the 5th Standard. The Thakore Saheb having taken into consideration the difficulties which the students after finishing the 5th Standard are put to for two years in a High School elsewhere, devised a scheme for adding a VI Standard class under the supervision of a competent graduate Head Master, thus curtailing one year's study in a High School out of Lakhtar. This measure will entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 100 per month on the State which will be compensated for by the blessings of the youngsters on their coming to mature age. The scheme as approved by the Department only awaits being put into force. Sanskrit is fixed as the second language. It has been arranged that the boys who have finished the highest Standard in the local school, can be admitted free into the Limbdi High School for further study. This arrangement has been fully reported in the previous report.

(6). The fund established in this State for the encouragement of higher education have been fully described in the previous report. The management of the funds during the year under report is briefly stated below :—

(*a*). Shri Karansinhji Scholarship fund.— Two scholarships worth Rs. 23 and Rs. 22 per month have been awarded to two Lakhtar students in the Gujarat College Ahmedabad and one scholarship worth Rs 15 p. m. has recently been awarded to one Lakhtar student who joined the Technical School at Ahmedabad. This fund as reported before is placed under the management of the Agency Educational Officer, Rajkot.

(*b*). One scholarship worth Rs. 10 p. m. for Sanskrit is newly established by the Thakore Saheb. A Brahmin boy is selected and sent to Ahmedabad for the study of Sanskrit.

The accounts of Shri Karansinhji scholarships for the year having not been received in time from the Agency Educational Officer, they are not published in this report.

(7). *Library.*— A public library named "Shri Jaswatsinhji Library" has been opened here which gets several English and Gujarati daily and weekly newspapers and monthly periodicals. It is in charge of the Head Master, Sir Jaswatsinhji A. V. School and is not registered under Government Rules. A peon is given for the library to the Head Master.

(8). A committee, composed of four residents of Lakhtar under the presidency of the Chief Karbhari, is appointed to supervise the Educational Institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs.— Three fairs and one cattle show are held in the State every year as under :—

(1). The Dodar Fair is held at Talvani, a village two miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vad 7th where about four thousand persons assemble.

(2). The Unteshwar Fair is held at Unteshwar Mahadeva's Temple four miles distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vad 8th where from five to seven thousand persons assemble.

(3). The great Trinetreshwar Fair is held at Trinetreshwar Mahadeva's Temple six miles distant from Than on Bhadarwa Sud 6th where from fifty to sixty thousand people are collected.

(4). A cattle show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth Sud 13th in memory of Tharadwalan Raniji Rajuba Saheb, a late Rani of the Thakore Saheb. The expense is paid from the Charity Fund raised from her private savings. On that occasion the State also distributes 17 prizes worth Rs. 52 from its income.

Horses — There are 3 stallions. They are known as Rajrup, Fulmalo, and Bodalio. The first belongs to the Arab kind, the second to the Kathiawar and the third to the Bodalia kind.

13 Durbari and 3 private mares were taken breed as under :—

7 By Rajrup (Arab).
4 By Fulmalo (Kathiawar).
5 By Bodalio (Bodalia).

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police Officer.

It is a matter of great pleasure to record here that the State Officers and Staff have discharged their respective duties very satisfactorily.

Lakhtar,
1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

Wadhwan Camp. "Arya Vidya Prakash." Printing Press.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Lakhtar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1913—1914.

No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1	Mr. Maganlal T. Vakil ...	Chief Karbhari.	1—4—95	20-10-13	Died on 21—10—13
2	Mr. Nenshi Fulchand Sanghvi.	Naib Karbhari. Ag. Chief Karbhari.	10—8—6 21—10—13	20-10-13 31-3-14	
3	Mr. Bhawanishanker Girjashanker Joshi...	Assistant Karbhari.	1—4—10	31—3-14	
4	Mr. Nenshi Kalianji Mehta...	Account Officer.	6—9—81	31-3-14	
5	Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah.	Nyayadhish & First Class Majistrate.	29—3-10	31—3—14	
6	Mr. Laxmanrao Sakharam ...	Police Superintendent.	12—2-12	31—3—14	
7	Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal ...	Survey Officer.	15—2-07	31—3—14	
8	Mr. Maganlal Shivshanker Vyas...	Medical Officer.	1—3—99	31—3—14	

Lakhtar

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Lakhtar State for 1913—1914.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Salt Act.			
Opium Act.			
Arms Act.			
Registration Act. ...			
Limitation Act			
Court Fees Act.... ..			
Stamp Act..			
Gambling Act.			
Revenue Code.			
Minor's Act.			
Village Police Act. ...			
Dis rict Police Act. ...			
Boiler Inspector Act. ...			
Succession Certificate Act. ...			
Explosive Substance Act. ...			
CitySurvey & Settlement Act.			
Games Act.			
Act prohibiting cotton speculation (Satta) ...			
Gharbheni Settlement Act. ...			
Civil Procedure Code. ...	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code. ...			
Penal Code.			
Evidence Act			
Contract Act.			
Hindu Law.			

Lakhtar

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the military force in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Received this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted etc.				European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial service troops ...														
Total..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar

1st April 1914

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1913—1914.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, r suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police officer.	1	Rs. 30 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Pay Rs. 20 and horse allowance Rs. 10.
Constables.	37	7-8-0 to 15	6975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Police.	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhtar.	41	30	66	39	66	39	27	26	39	13	40·9	66·6	40·9	66·6	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar.	Rs. 548-7-8	Rs. 400-15-3	Rs. 269-13-0	Rs. 217-15-0	51	54-3	

Lakhtar,
1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913-1914.

No	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
		Balance for past year..	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Theft.	...	15	15	17	14	26	17	...	...	...	9	8	...	17	9	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	House-braking ...	...	2	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mischief	1	5	6	4	5	4	1	—	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murder	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rape	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hurt	...	34	34	26	34	73	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	9	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gr. Hurt	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Breach of trust ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	33	33	20	33	60	13	...	1	...	2	10	...	13	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1	91	92	76	90	167	43	...	1	...	16	26	...	43	12	...	...	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining to the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Than Lakhtar Criminal Courts	76	91	0	45	11	89	13	9	~~152~~ 148	167	114	10	43	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c, ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Than Lakhtar Criminal Appellate Court.	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

वीरा ठाकुर

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year,		Closing balance.		Suit filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts.	17	22	94	187	111	209	89	184	22	25	Rs. 19279-11-6	5	180	2	140	40	...	...	...	19	25	20	120	Rs. 29028-13-2	y. m. d. 0-3-2	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the courts of Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of 1913-14			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above12 months.	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts	176	272	60615	135	227	33212	311	499	93827	39	217	30021	272	282	63806	126	20	136	

Lakhtar

1st April 1914

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Lakhtar State for the year 1913—1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Than Lakhtar Civil Appellate Court	...	...	5	17	5	17	5	16	...	1	Rs. 1756	Rs. 5237	2	3	1	7	1	5	1	...	...	1	0-2-29	0-2-13	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Lakhtar & Than.	2	6	32	32	38	3.8	5.	4	Rs. 425	y. m. d. 0—0—17	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Lakhtar State for the year 1913—1914

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar.	34	36	17	35	2	1	...	...	6	...	9	...	34	36	19335	25339-7-3	..	...	...	...	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913—1914.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Mortgage.	17	9284	0	0	98	0	0	35	24879	7	3	185	8	0	
Sale deeds.	2	1300	0	0	10	0	0	1	460	0	0	5	0	0	
Wills.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Money deeds.	6	2450	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	9	6301	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	34	19335	4	0	190	0	0	36	25339	7	3	190	8	0	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present		Past.	Present.		
Lakhtar.	...	...	...	...	1497	2500	...	There is no separate Municipal Department. The expenses are paid by P. W. D.

Lakhtar,
1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain-fall in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Station.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914	Total.	Total of the past year.	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
Lakhtar.	0—0	0—0	5—51	10—91	5—47	2—7	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	23—96	22—11	18—49	
Thau.	0—0	0—0	4—73	8—2	2—70	3—44	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—13	0—0	19—2	36—72	20—65	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staple food grains in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Articles.	During March (past year) per Rupee.	During March (present year) per Rupee.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers	
Juwar. ...	24	25	
Bajri ...	21	18	
Wheat, ...	19	20	
Rice. ...	14	14	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Coronation Taluka School new building...	6300	...	6300					
Repairs of Schools and Hospitals ...	...	572	572					
Repairs of Durbar buildings	...	6500	6500					
Shri Ranchhodji's Storehouse. ...	4473	...	4473					
Repairs of Roads	...	2151	2151					
Bund at Chavadki	1146	...	1146					
Digging of Tejasari Pond	690	...	690					
Watering Trees	500	...	500					
Total Rs...	13109	9223	22332					

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Than Lakhtar	1913-14	3124	5190	511	2675	80	65	...	695	23851	1562	...	43	594	

Lakhtar,
1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tarí		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Than Lakhtar.	0	0	3	Rs. 500	2	120	0	0	5	Rs. 620	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts & Expenditure for the year 1913-14 Samwat 1969.

No.	Nature of receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue.	115490
2	Ubhad Vero.	4020
3	Nazrano.	55-8-0
4	Abkari.	120
5	Opium revenue.	500
6	Jama from Bhayats.	9662-8-0
7	Customs.	18138
8	Judicial	
	Process Fees.	1198
	Criminal fine.	219
	Stamps.	4361
	Registration.	672
	Cattle pound.	579
9	Other receipts.	30044
	Total Rs.	1,85,059

No.	Nature of expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbar expenses.	60545
2	Tribute.	14702
3	Fala Varad.	3341
4	Administrative establishment. ...	6525
5	Revenue Department.	6225
6	Judicial Department.	1315
7	Police.	6975
8	Jail.	425
9	Education....	5500
10	Dispensary(including vaccination).	2500
11	Public Works.	22332
12	Municipality.	2500
13	Dharmada Devasthan.	4025
14	Pension allowances.	1800
15	Contingent & Printing.	2051
16	District Modikhana.	3242
17	Miscellaneous.	19585
	Total Rs...	1,63,588

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Lakhtar.	6043	5	4	...	1	...	2500	96-9	Other subjects 705 operations (minor) 332 such as Teeth extracted, Abscess opened, Para Phinaces Catheter pass F. body in ear " " in nose Major Empntation of the R. hand index finger.
Than.	1129	...	...	...	..	...		13-6	
Total...	7172	5	4	...	1	...		113-5	

Lakhtar

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Name.	Population,	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar.	531 ~~19613~~	519	538	19	...	699	437	...	262	26·5	27·6	35·8	22·4	

Lakhtar.

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Lakhtar State during the year 1913—1914.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Secondary...	89	74	~~69·5~~ 64.6	57·83	...	...	...	Total expenditure Rs. 5500.
10	10	Primary...	581	581	413-7	419-	...	...	...	
Total 11	11		670	655	483-2	476·83	...	...	...	

Lakhtar,

1st April 1914.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Lakhtar State.

Annual Administration Report of the Lakhtar State,

For the year 1914-15.

ROYAL ASIAT LIBRA OF T

CHAPTER I.

General.—The Lakhtar State is situated in the middle of the Jhalawad Prant under the Political Supervision of the Kathiawar Agency.

There is no important river in the State except two small streams:—one of them the Maha Nadi runs in the Than Mahal, and the other, the Umai in the Lakhtar District.

The soil of this State for cultivation may be classified as black, light-red, sandy and mixed with stones and pebbles.

The soil of the Lakhtar District is mostly dependent on rainy season. The Than Mahal and the villages of this State in the Nalkanthas chieyfl depend upon tanks and wells. Bunds (dams) have also been constructed in suitable places for water supply to the Paddy cultivation.

There are under this State 51 villages of which 33 villages are khalsa, 14 Bhayati viilages, 1 village held for maintenance (Jivai) and 3 for religious purposes as fully described in the previous reports.

The area of the whole State is at present 247·438 square miles.

The population according to the last census (1911) consists of 19,531 souls. The Total revenue of the State comes to four lacs of rupees.

The capital of this State is Lakhtar, which is a Railway Station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, a branch of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. In the same way Than is a Railway Station on the Morvi Railway on its way to Rajkot.

The State in the former times paid tribute to the Peshwas, but since the settlement by Col. Walker it pays to the British a tribute of Rs. 6,763, besides Rs. 464 as Junagadh Jhortalbi and Rs. 124 as Ahmedabad Sukhdi in all the sum of Rs. 7,351 is annually paid by this State to the British Treasury of the Kathiawar Agency.

This State at present enjoys a third class jurisdiction according to the scheme sanctioned by the British Government in 1866. No result of the representation made by this State has been communicated to this State as reported before.

The Thakore Saheb had the pleasure to pay visits to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, Mr. Cowie, Personal Assistant, and Major Harold, the Political Agent Halar Prant at Rajkot, during the year under report. He had been also to Wadhwan Civil Station to see Mr. Tudor Owen, the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant. When the Agent to the Governor was encamped at Than during the last Christmas, the Thakore Saheb went there and visited him as well as the Judicial Assistant and the Prant Officer who were also there.

Mr. Graham, the Judicial Assistant and Mr. Tudor Owen were pleased to visit Lakhtar, where visits and return visits were interchanged.

The Sisodiani Raniji of Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji gave birth to a Kumar during this year.

Historical Buildings.—There are three important and ancient temples:—the Sun, the Muni and Trinetreshawar in the Than District. As reported in the previous years, the last named temple was repaired at a great expense. It is being kept in a good condition by annual repair.

Chief Officers.—As reported last year Azam Nenshi Fulchand acts acts as Acting Kamdar. He is being Assisted by Mr. Bhavanishanker Girjashanker Joshi as reported in previous reports.

Durbars.—During the year under report only one Durbar was held on Birth-day of the Thakore Saheb on Posh Sud 13th. The New year's day Durbar was dispensed with on account of the State mourning.

Administrative Charges.—The expense under this head was Rs. 6,131, being 4 percent of the average income.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

(1) This State is entitled to levy State Tribute, Sudharo, Village Police expenses including the pay of the police Patels, Educational charges &c. from the Bhayati viilages annually.

The system for the collection of revenue by instalments is kept up as was reported last year.

(2) To facilitate the work of Revenue Administration, Lakhtar District is divided into four divisions, viz. Wanswa, Kishol, Lilapur and Lakhtar.

Each of these divisions is supervised by one Vahiwatdar with the assitance of Karkuns (clerks).

The Than Mahal has as well, been divided into four Tappas under the Control of the Than Vahiwatdar, each Tappa betng supervised by one Tappa Karkun.

The village Revenue Officers are also assisted by Revenue Patels, Matadars and Havaldars who are appointed in every village for this purpose.

(3) There are alienated lands in the State villages under the Survey settlement Act of the State. The Revenue Village Officers levy a land tax at two annas per Bigha every year on the holders of these lands.

(4) The system of Revenue collection consists of two ways:—"Bhagwati" (in kind) and "Vinghoti" (Cash payment per acre) in Nalkuntha Villages. The Revenue Survey and classification of land has already been completed according to the Gujrat Survey settlement system and the rate of assessment is fixed. Revision of classification is carried out during the year under report. This system has been put into force on the condition that in a year when there is no probability of the payment of assessment dues on account oi deficiency of rain or some such extraordinary cause, the cultivators would be at liberty to submit an application to the State upto Asho Sud 10th for redress: and, on such occasions the the Bhagwati system is followed with the sanction of the State. No such application was made during the year under report.

In all other villages Bhagwati system (certain share in kind while Santi Vero and Kangari in cash) has been in force.

(5) A Survey Department is attached as a branch to the Revenue Administration according to a fixed standard and to have systematic inspection one chief Officer, named, Mr. Amritlal Vrajlal of long experience and two Surveyors under him have been employed to make inspection of the Pahani Patrak and boundry marks in the integral part of the State as well as the State boundary touching that of foreign territorits, and also to render assistance in deciding boundary disputes. No such dispute has arisien in the year under report.

(6) The revision settlement work that was commenced in Kishol last

year, as well that of Mul-Kishol newly undertaken was finished and the revision work in Rupavati hss been taken in hand. Boundary marks are in good order throughout the year.

(7) As for the Trigonometrical Survey marks in the State, the Kotha at Salasar Tank and that at Raha Tank are wanting repairs as stated in the statement submitted by this State in the beginning of February last.

(8) **Bunds**—Bunds large and small in all 28 have been erected at various places at a great cost for raising the paddy crops and for the protection of such lands as were likely to be sub-merged. These are kept in good order at a great expense annually by the State.

(9) The Than Mahal possesses facilities for turning the land into Bhagayat cultivation. Each Khatedar on an average has one well which enables him to raise crops from 5 to 8 Bighas of land. The Kisol Tappa and the villages of Karakthal and Jalampura under Wanswa Tappa are also fortunate in this respect. The total number of wells in the State is 530 as reported last year.

(10) **Ubhad Vero.**—This Vero is levied on non-cultivators, traders, Rabaries, Bhavsars, Kolis and others in proportion to their means every year by the Revenue authorities. It varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 as it was last year.

(11) **Takavi.**—The agricultural Improvement Trust Fund inaugurated by the Thakore Saheb from his private savings as has previously been reported, continues in a flourishing State.

The account of this Fund stands as under:—

The Balance at the close of previous year	Rs.	1,31,728
Income for the year	Rs.	9,692
	Total Rupees.	1,41,420
Management and other expenditure.	Rs.	684
Sum lent to Bhayats and mulgirasias during the famine year.	Rs.	35,029
Amount lent to tenants in the Khalsa villages for seeds.	Rs.	7,643
Sums advanced for the purchase of Bullocks.	Rs.	4,499
Sums advanced for the purchase of Cows	,,	1,987
,, ,, for marriage	,,	766
Balance left at the end of the year.	,,	1,821
Amount lent on interest	,,	88,905
,, Dharmada.	,,	86
	Total Rs.	1,41,420

Thus the aggregate Fund Capital amounts to Rs. 1,41,420, a large increase over that of the previous year. The year for this fund commences from Kartak Sud 1 and ends on Asho Vad 30 (Hindu year).

Customs.—A contract for the collection of customs dues was given in the year under report as it was done in the previous year. The total amount realized was Rs. 20,074.

Abkari.—No contract but commission on the sale of opium is given to selected persons. There are three fixed places for its sale, viz, Lakhtar Than, and Wanswa. As was reported last year, the Bengal opium, being sub-stituted for the Malwa Opium, the quantity of opium required for sale by the State, is bought from the Agency Depot at Rajkot. The details are shown in App. XXI.

Liquor.—As reported last year a contract for the importation of liquor has been prohibited from the year 1897 and no permission for its manufacture is given to any body since that time.

Ganja.—Contract for the sale of Ganja and Bhang is given. It is sold at two places, Lakhtar and Than (Vide Appendix XXI).

Salt.—Salt naturally formes at the village of Gangad. Although its preparation has been discontinued since 1882, the natural salt that is mixed with earth is still being taken away for the purpose of dying leather &c. Salt is obtained under the State license from the Kuda Salt Depot under Dhrangadhra State. No contract for the sale of Salt is given, but it is given to selected persons for sale on commission.

For the prohibition of the smuggling of Opium, Ganja and Salt, the shops where these things are being sold, are visited and inspected unexpectedly by the Revenue and Police Officers who are authorised for this purpose.

Surokhar.—(Salt peter). It is naturally produced in the Than Mahal.

Coal.—It is found in some places in the Than Mahal.

No attempt has been made during the year under report although the State intended to dig it out departmentally.

Stone-Mines.—The stone used for buildings bridges, and Railway culverts is found in the Than Mahal. There are three stone mines in the year under report as they were in the previous year.

Audit of Accounts.—The Revenue year begins with Kartak Sud 1 and ends on Asho Vad 30.

There is one Daftari or Accountant who inspects and audits the accounts received from the Mahals and villages. The annual inspection and audit of accounts has been completed. The Chief Officer of the Department, Mr. Nenshi Kalyanji Mehta has been serving this State a long time past. It is satisfactory to note that he performed his duties diligently and well.

The expense of the Revenue Department was 4 per cent of the income.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.—The laws and rules adopted and enacted by the State are in force. They are shown in Appendix II.

Military Force.—There is no military Force in the State. (see Appendix III).

Police.—The strength of Police in the State is 53, the number that was shown last year, under the control of the Superintendent of Police.

(1) To assist the Superintendent of Police, there are three Chief Constables, one of whom is posted at Lakhtar, the Second at Than and the Third at Wanswa.

(2) **The Police.**—The Police Patels and other servants of lower grade in the State were being given scarcity allowance. This was discontinued and general increment in their pay was given to them. The Police Patels in the Bhayati villages however continue to get scarcity allowance, as no increment was given to them by the Bhayats.

(3) The Police expense this year amounted to Rs. 6,975.

(4) In each village there is one Police Patel who is helped by Chokiats (watch men) and Pasaitas. The latter hold portions of land under service tenure and the former receive their remmuneration from the income of the village. The total strength being 367.

Criminal Justice.—There are four Criminal Courts in the State.

(1) First Class Magistrate's Court, Lakhtar.

(2) Second Class Magistrate's Court, Than.

(3) Third Class Magistrate's Court, Wanswa.

(4) The Kamdar's Criminal Court at Lakhtar invested with the powers of trying Sessions Cases and hearing appeals against the decisions of Magistrates.

(5) The Huzur Court at Lakhtar hearing appeals against the decisions of the Chief Karbhari and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State is presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent.

(6) I need not recount here the particulars of the Judicial Department as they are given in appendix VII and VIII.

Extradition.—During the year under report, the number of accused surrendered to this State through the Agency was two, both of whom were convicted.

Three accused were directly surrendered to this State. Their case is still under trial. The result as usual was communicated as required by the rules.

The State is strictly watching the execution of the rules prohibiting smuggling of opium, Salt, Ganja, and liquor. No offence with regard to this has, in consequence, occurred during the year.

The following are Civil Courts in the State.

(*a*) Lakhtar Nyayadhish Court.

(*b*) Than Nyayadhish Court.

(*c*) Kamdar's Court hearing original Civil suits exceeding Rs. 500 and appeals against the decisions of the subordinate Civil Courts.

(*d*) The Huzur Court being at present precided over by Kumar shri Balvirsinhji the Heir-Apparent and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Kamdar's Court and exercising full and exclusive powers of the State.

(2) The details of original Civil suits are given in Appendix X. I need not therefore mention the same thing here.

(3) Application for execution of decrees:—The details of the opening balance, newly filed, and disposed of as well as that of closing balance are given in Appendix XI. A great number of the applications is generally disposed of during the Cotton Season.

(4) Both the Civil and Criminal powers are vested in one individual officer.

Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent, who has been working as the Judge, Huzur Court, these three and a half years past, has given entire satisfaction to both the State and the subjects. Mr. Maganlal Virchand Shah, the present Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate has been placed

at the post for the last five years. He has also discharged his duties with satisfaction. The Huzur Court being the last court of appeal in this State and its dicision being final, it is presided over by Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, the Heir-Apparent. Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar Joshi, the Assistant Kamdar sits with him as the clerk of the Huzur Court. The latter has given satisfactory results on account of his long experience. Mr. Nenshi Fulchand, the Acting Kamdar has examined the records of the Judicial and Police Departments of the State. The Than Judicial and Police records were examined by the Lakhtar Nyayadhish. The inspection reports of the Judicial and Police Daftars of different officers show the work done by the officers according to the procedure and found satisfactory. Appendix XI shows in detail the work done by the Civil Courts during the year.

The particulars of appeals are fully given in the Appendix No. XII.

Jails.—There are two Jails in the State, one at Lakhtar, and the other at Than under the Supervision of the First Class Magistrate, as Jail Superintendent. Both the Jails are accomodative and well ventilated. Mr. Graham, the Judicial Assistant Kathiawar paid a visit to the Lakhtar Jail in December last and endorsed his remarks showing his satisfaction.

The health of the prisoners ~~were~~ was generally good. The Appendix XIII gives particulars regarding prisoners &c. The treatment and conduct of prisoners in the Jails are good.

Registration.—There are two Registration offices in the State. The office of the Registrar at Lakhtar and that of the Sub-Registrar at Than. During the year under report 41 documents worth Rs. 22,904 were submitted for registration, all of which were registered and no document remained in balance for registration.

The receipts of fees amounted to Rs. 219-12-0 (Vide Appendix XV).

Municipality.—The State has no separate Municipal Department but the sanitary works are supervised and managed by the Officer of the Public Works Department. No extra tax is levied from the subjects to cover the expenses on account of Municipal works. The State pays them from its income. There are three metalled roads at Lakhtar:—One from the Lakhtar Station to the town, the second from the town to the garden situated on the Western bank of the Motisar Tank and the third round the town.

The total expenses under this head amounted to Rs. 2,500.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(1) The Rain-fall during the year is measured 31·91 inches against 23·16 inches last year.

(2) The monsoon set in at the end of the month of May and the rain was off in November. Some showers of rain however fell in January and March 1915. The prices of staple grains are given in Appendix XVIII.

Public Works.—Some original works were undertaken and completed whilst the works of repair were also finished during the current year as shown in detail in Appendix XIX.

Trade.—The trade in this State depends chiefly on cotton. There is one Ginning Factory with 44 Gins and one cotton Press at Lakhtar. Some movement is on foot for the establishment of another Ginning Factory at Lakhtar. These are the chief sources of the prosperity of trade on this side. The factory at Lakhtar ginned 61,847 maunds of cotton whilst the press turned out 7,264 bales during the year under report.

A Ginning Factory with 8 Gins has been opened at Than as reported last year for the facility of traders in that part. Time will show its success. The peesent war in Europe has had some deteriorating effect on the cotton trade.

Weaving.—The Dheds weave with hand looms coarse cloth of cotton called "Khadi" and thick woollen blankets (Kamlas).

The Bhavsars dye "Khadi" in read colour and then print it for being made into body cloths for female of lower classes, quilts, and covers for beds, carpets &c.

Tanning Factory.—There is a hand work factory at Than for Tanning leather but it is on a small scale as reported in the previous year.

Artisans.—Just like the labourers, the artisans having had employment in the Ginning Factory, pacca press, public works &c. each earned annas 10 a day as was reported last year.

Their number is 10 per cent of the whole population of the State.

Mint.—There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is used in transactions.

Forest.—There is no forest in the State except small scattered groups

of trees which are cut and used as fuels. Grsss grows in meadows, padtar and Kharabo.

Post and Telegraph.—There is one combined Post and Telegraph Office at Lakhtar and two other branch Offices in charge of school Masters at Than and Lilapur.

The following different funds for the amelioration of the subjects in various ways have been in existence, as fully reported in previous years, during the current year.

A brief summary of these is given as under:—

(*a*) Shri Karansinhji Anathashram:—The present Ruler, Thakore Shri Karansinhji has set apart a sum of Rs. 15,000 from his private savings with the noble object of utilizing interest thereof for the maintenance and support of persons rendered destitute and helpless on account of various reasons. Not only the intestate property confiscated to the State has been added to this fund, but the State income derived from the bills of divorce in this State is also ordered to be handed over to this fund from the last year. The management of this fund is entrusted to the Durbari Shroff. The fund stands in a flourishing condition in the current year. The balance left at the close of the last year was Rs. 16,916-10-8. To this sum the income (Rs. 652-14-11) of the current year (interest on bonds and income of intestate property &c.) being added, the total would come to Rs. 17,569 9-7. From this amount if Rs. 425-5-4, the expenses incurred in giving help to the helpless, be deducted, the closing balance was left at Rs. 17,144-4-3.

(2) Coronation Charitable Fund:—Five poor widows of the highest families were supported from this fund at the cost of Rs. 150 during the current year.

(3) **Sadavrit.**—The different Sadavrits established by the State and other persons as fully reported before were managed satisfactorily during the year under report. The State Sadavrit cost Rs. 2,500.

The Panjra Pol.—As reported in the previous year the Thakore Saheb contributed Rs. 5,000 to each of the Panjra Poles at Lakhtar and Than.

With the interest on this amount as well as with the other income of the institutions, the management of both of them is carried on satisfactorily.

General Conditions.—The condition of Commercial Classes, labourers, artisans, Anathashram and Panjra Pole is good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Area.—The area of the whole State is 1,56,704 acres out of which that belonging to Bhayats, Jivai, Mulgirasias, Chakariyats, Pasaitas, and Dharmada is 70,532 acres, the Revenue of which amounts to Rs. 2,00,000. The The remaining 86,172 acres is Khalsa out of which 24,812 acres being Kharabo, the remaining is cultivated and Padtar.

(2) The Padtar land is used as pasture for animals of the State and its subjects in each village, besides meadows (bids) are preserved for the use of cattle and horses of the State and its subjects.

(3) **Bagayat.**—Twenty eight large and small bunds (dams) have been constructed in the State to have the rain water stored up for the purpose of raising the paddy crops with the result that 678 acres of land are rendered fit for the production of paddy. The land where paddy seeds could be sown has given a good harvest on account of favourable rains. As the Ghoda feeder was constructed by the Government, the flow of water to the Wanswa aud Jalampura bunds, was reduced to a great extent and consequently, no paddy crops could be raised in these villages. In Than Mahal and Nal Kantha Villages wheat and barley are produced by irrigation.

(4) The total population of cultivators in Khalsa villages is 4,615, it being 25 per cent of the Khalsa population of whom 1,245 are Khatedars who possess 1,200 Santis and 2,400 Bullocks and 524 Carts as their means of cultivation. Thus a cultivator has an averge of two bullocks per Santi and more than one cow and buffalo.

(5) Besides the income of land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,39,557 in Samwat 1970 there are several non-agricultural taxes such as vero imposed according to the Land Revevenue Code of the State. The income from such taxes amounted to Rs. 2,847.

(6) **Bhayati Jama.**—The annual revenue of Peshkashi and Sudharo is Rs. 9,596-14-0 received by the State from the Bhayats and Mulgarassias as usual during the year.

(7) The income from customs this year amounted to Rs. 20,074.

Opium—It is brought from the Agency Opium Depot. There are three shops for its sale, viz., Lakhtar, Than and Wanswa. The particulars are given in App. XXI.

Ganja—There are two shops for the sale of Ganja at Lakhtar and Than under the license from the State; the income during the year was Rs. 136 under this head.

Registration.—41 deeds valued at Rs. 22,904 were registered under the Registration Act of the State during the year and the registration fees realized in Samwat 1970 were Rs. 219-12-0 against 190-8-0 last year. As for more particulars see App. XIV and XV.

Stamp.—The total amount on account of stamp including Court-fees was Rs. 2558 under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts of the State.

General Remarks.—The general financial condition of the State and the subjects is good.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics.—The registration of births and deaths is entrusted to the Police Patel of each village who sends in monthly returns of the same to the Superintentent of Police. The total number of births during the year was 648 against 538 of the previous year and that of the deaths 412 against 437 of the last year. The births are 110 more and deaths 25 less than those of the preceding year. The average number of births and deaths in propertion to the population was 33·6 and 21·0 respectively per thousand in the year under report. This result does a credit to the sanitary management of the State.

Water supply.—Each village in the State has at least one well and one water-trough and besides, Lakhtar and Lilapur are furnished with large tanks. Thus there is sufficient means of supplying drinking water for men and cattle throughout the state in the year under report.

Travelling sheds.—For affording shelter to travellers, Dharamshalas have been built of which 4 are in Lakhtar, 2 in Than and two in Karakthal. Besides the Dharamshala at Tarnetar, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Thakore Saheb last year, has been completed. Moreover there is a "Chora" in each village constructed by the Village people to which travellers have free access.

Metalled Roads.—Both in Lakhtar and Than there are metalled roads from the railway stations to the gates of the towns. Besides there

are other metalled roads around Lakhtar City. These roads are made at the State expense.

Medical Relief.—There are two dispensaries in this State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than. The latter was opened four years before on the Thakore Saheb's birth-day celebration.

The Lakhtar Dispensary is in charge of a Medical Officer assisted by a compounder. The Than Dispensary is placed under his svpervision and an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed there these four years past. A committee consisting of four members under the Presidency of the Kamdar has been appointed to supervise the general working of the Dispensary.

The number of in-door patients treated during the year was 5 of whom four were discharged, and one died; while 7,919 out-door patients sought relief during the year against 7,172 in the previous year. Out of these 987 were outsiders (not Lakhtar subjects). The daily average attendance was 128.3.

Mr. L. Graham, the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar paid a visit to the Dispensary and was kind enough to endorse his satisfaction at its efficient management.

Mr. Maganlal Shivshanker Vyas is the Medical Officer of 17 years standing here and has given a great satisfaction to the Ruling family and the public. The work of the Than Medical Officer was satisfactory (Appendix XXIII).

Vaccination.—There is no separate Vaccinator appointed by the State but the Department is maintained under the supervision of the Kathiawar States' Karbharis' Meeting and put under the control of the Civil Surgeon at Rajkot. The expenses are given by the States proportionately. One Vaccinator is appointed for every six thousand men as a rule. There are two Vaccinators in the State, one at Lakhtar and the other at Than. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 770 against 726 last year.

Progress and Population.—The population according to the last census (1911) is 19,531 as against 15,036 of the census of 1901. This shows an increase of 4,495 souls. These are evident signs of gradual and fair progress.

General Public Health.—There was no principal epidemic disease prevailing in any village of the State during the year, but the abnormal

length of winter and occassional showers of rain were productive of pneumonia which carried off several lives. The condition of general public health was good.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(Primary and Secondary).

(1) There are 9 primary schools for boys and two for girls and one Anglo-Vernacular school for boys-in all 12 schools in the whole State. There were 11 schools last year but a new primary school for girls was opened at Than where it was urgently required. It is also under contemplation to open an English school for boys at Than. Out of 12 schools, eight have been handed over to the management of the Agency Educational Officer under certain conditions. The remaining four are under the direct control of the State.

(2) The course of instruction in all the schools is conducted in accordance with the standards adopted by the British Educational Department: and all these schools have been recognized by the Government.

(3) **Free Education.**—No fee is charged for boys or girls in primary as well as secondary schools for Education. The girls are, moreover, specially instructed in the art and method of cooking which would greatly assist them in their house-hold business when they grow up.

(4) The A. V. school being united with the name of Sir Jaswatsinhji, the Late Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, is named "Sir Jaswatsinghji A. V. School" and the girls' school is named "Shri Majirajba Girls' School" as it is united with the name of Kunvari Shri Majirajba, Kunvari of the Thakore Saheb, who has been married at Dhrol.

(5) The course of studying Gujarati extends to the VII Standard and that in English, to the V Standard. A propossl for opening the sixth Standard class through the Agency Educational Officer was submitted but with the advice of that Officer, the appointment of a graduate as Head Master of the school was postponed in order to raise the school to a high position in number and study so as to facilitate the 6th Standard course. The school is, however, placed on a sound footing by the appointment of two under graduates on decent salaries. As reported in previous year, the second language is Sanskrit. The arrangement mutually made between this and Limbdi States for giving free education to the subjects of these two States in their respective institutions, has been still in force.

(6) Full particulars of the fund established for the encouragement of higher education has been given in the previous reports. A short account howevor of the management of this and other funds in the year under report would not be out of place here.

(*a*) Shri Karansinhji Scholarship Fund:—

Two Scholarships worth Rs. 23 and Rs. 22 per month have been awarded to two Lakhtar students in the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad, and one Scholarship worth Rs. 15 a month was similarly awarded last year to a Lakhtar Student who joined the Technical School at Ahmedabad. This Fund, as reported before, is placed under the management of the Agency Educational Officer, Kathiawar. A summary of the accounts received is given below:—

Receipts.	Amount.
Receipts on account of interest on G. P. Notes.	854-14-7
Purchase of G. P. Notes.	1000,—0-0
Refund of money sent to A. G. B. for purchase of G. P. Notes.	32-12-0
Total Receipts.	1,887-11-6

Add

Opening balance on 1-4-14	Rs. 1,243-13-1	Cash
Do invested	,, 24,000—0-0	
Total	Rs. 27,131-8-7	

Charges.

Payment of Scholarships	Rs. 720-0-0
Purchase of G. P. Notes	,, 1,000-0-0
Total charges	Rs. 1,720-0-0

Add

Closing balance cash	Rs. 411-8-7
Do invested	,, 25,000-0-0
Total	Rs. 27,131-8-7

(*b*) One Scholarship worth Rs 10 P. M. for Sanskrit has been established by the Thakore Saheb last year. A Brahmin boy is selected and sent to Ahmedabad for the study of Sanskrit.

(*c*) A Lakhtar Student is sent to the Baroda Kala Bhuvan to learn, by the State during the year under report. The State pays all the necessary expenses incurred by him.

(7) **Library.**—A public library, named, Shri Jaswatsinhji Library, has been opened here, which gets several English and Gujarati daily and weekly Newspapers and monthly periodicals. It is in charge of the Head-Master, Sir Jaswatsinhji A. V. School, and is not registered under Government Rules.

(8) A committee composed of four residents of Lakhtar under the presidency of the Kamdar is appointed to supervise the Educational Institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs.—Three fairs and one cattle show are held every year as under:—

(1) The Dodar Fair is held at Talavni, a village two mile distant from Lakhtar on Shravan Vad 7th where about four thousand persons assemble.

(2) The Unteshwar Fair is held at Unteshwar Mahadev's Temple, four miles distant from Lakhtar on Shrawan Vad 8th where from five to seven thousand persons assemble.

(3) The great Trinetreshwar Fair is held at Trinetreshwar Mahadev's Temple six miles distant from Than on Bhadarwa Sud 6th where from fifty to sixty thousand people are collected.

(4) A cattle show is held at Lakhtar on Jeth Sud 13th in memory of Tharadwala Raniji Rajuba Saheb, a late Rani of the Thakore Saheb. The expense is paid from the Charity Fund raised from her private savings. On that occasion the State also distributes 17 prizes worth Rs. 52 from its income.

Horses.—There is only one stallion, named Rajrup. He belongs to the Arab kind. Six Durbari and two private mares were taken breed during the year.

This management has been put under the supervision of the Police Officer.

It is with great pleasure to record here that the State Officers and staff have discharged their respective duties very satisfactorily.

Lakhtar,
1st April 1915.

નેણસી ફુલચંદ,
i. e. Nensi Fulchand,
Ag. Kamdar,
Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Lakhtar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1914-15.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Nensi Fulchand Sanghavi... ...	Acting Kamdar.	21-10-13	31-3-15	
Mr. Bhavanishankar Girjashankar Joshi...	Asstt. Kamdar.	1-4-10	31-3-15	
Mr. Nensi Kalyanji Meheta	Account Officer.	6-9-81	31-3-15	
,, Maganlal Virchand Shah... ...	Nyayadhish and F. C. Magistrate	29-3-10	31-3-15	
,, Chambasing Atarsing... ...	Acting Police Superintendent.	1-4-14	3-8-14	
,, Mavji Karsanji ...	Police Superintendent.	4-8-14	31-3-15	
,, Amritlal Vrajlal ...	Survey Officer.	15-2-07	31-3-15	
,, Maganlal Shivshankar... ...	Medical Officer	1-3-99	31-3-15	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Salt Act			
Opium Act			
Arms Act...			
Registration Act...			
Limitation Act			
Court fees Act			
Stamp Act			
Gambling Act			
Revenue Code			
Minor's Act			
Village Police Act			
District Police Act			
Boiler Inspection Act			
Succession Certificate Act ...			
Explosive substance Act ...			
City Survey and Settlement Act.			
Games Act			
Gharbhari Settlement Act ...			
Civil Procedure Code	Adopted from the British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code ...			
Penal Code			
Evidence Act			
Contract Act			
Hindu Law			

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lakhtar State, 1914-15.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી મૂલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1914–15 in the Lakhtar State.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Numberable to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Officer	1	Rs. 30 *	6975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Pay Rs. 20 & Horse allowance Rs. 10.
Constables	37	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mounted Police... ...	15	20		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Than Lakhtar...	30	25	39	30	39	30	26	16	13	7	66	53	66	53	7 Under trial.

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Than Lakhtar...	400-15-3	688-7-0	217-15-0	185-11-0	54·3	26·9	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lakh'ar State during the year 1914-15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.* Simple.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Simple.	*Imprisonment and fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft	1	10	11	14	9	19	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	5	...	...	9	..	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	4	
House breaking...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	
Mischief	1	1	2	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	3	
Hurt	...	23	23	34	23	69	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	62	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	
Gr. Hurt	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Cr. Breach of trust	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Miscellaneous ..	...	45	45	33	44	92	42	...	1	3	5	33	...	42	48	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total...	2	82	84	90	80	186	61	...	1	3	17	40	...	61	116	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1914-15.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committted or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Than Lakhtar Criminal Court...	91	82	...	30	20	101	29	6	167	186	114	2	61	...	...	9	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Application rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Than Lakhtar Criminal Appellate Court.	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs 100.	No. of. Suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	No. of Suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	No. of Suits above Rs 5000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts.	22	25	187	248	209	273	184	242	25	31	Rs.14572	1	246	* 1	205	41	...	2	...	78	41	5	118	Rs.13784	*y. m. d.* 0-1-18	* It is a suit for Declaration of right on immoveable property.

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Lakhtar State for the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Than Lakhtar Civil Courts...	272	282	Rs. 63806	227	268	Rs. 49338	499	550	Rs. 113144	217	361	62125	282	189	51019	161	9	19	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Than Lakhtar Civil Appellate Court..	0	1	17	10	17	11	16	10	1	1	Rs 5237	Rs. 1358	3	1	7	7	5	2	...	...	1	...	*y. m. d.* 0-2-13	*y. m. d.* 0-2-29

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused. under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year				
									Rs.		
Lakhtar & Than.	2	4	21	38	25	5	4	6	408	8·5	Nil.

Lakhtar, 1st April 1915.

નેથુજી પુજાજી,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Lakhtar State for the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Prasent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Than Lakhtar.	36	41	35	38	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	41	Rs. 25,339	Rs. 22,904	...	...	...	..	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
Mortgages	35	24,879	185	8 0	38	21,396	202	12 0	
Saledeed	1	460	5	0 0	3	1,508	17	0 0	
Total...	36	25,339	190	8 0	41	22,904	219	12 0	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in Current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present.		
Lakhtar.	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500	...	There is no separate Municipal Department. The expenses are paid by P.W.D.

Lakhtar,
1st April, 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,
Ag.Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

State.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914.	July 1914.	August 1914.	September 1914.	October 1914.	November 1914.	December 1914.	January 1915.	February 1915.	March 1915.	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years	Remarks.
Lakhtar	Inch. Cents. 0 0	1 20	9 26	9 14	0 40	10 86	0 0	0 57	0 0	0 21	0 0	0 25	31 89	19 2	21 16	
Than.	Inch. Cents. 0 0	1 17	8 16	14 36	0 37	6 99	0 12	0 8	0 0	0 30	0 0	0 36	31 91	23 96	18 71	

Lakhtar,
1st April, 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,
Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914–15.

Articles.	During March (Past year). Bangali seers.			During March (present year). Bangali seers.			Remarks.
Jowar.	12½	0	0	13	0	0	
Bajri.	9	0	0	9	0	0	
Wheat.	10	0	0	8	0	0	
Rice.	7	0	0	6½	0	0	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914–15.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
English school building at Than.	4,000	...	4,000	....	...	...		
Girls' school building at Than. ...	1,000	...	1,000					
Pap Nasna Kund.	3,000	...	3,000					
Dharmashala at Tarnetar.... ...	2,000	...	2,000					
Digging of Tegasari Pond... ...	1,000	...	1,000					
Uttara building at Chharad. ...	2,000	...	2,000					
Repairs of Durbari buildings, schools Dispensary &c.	...	950	950					
Gadh repairs.	...	3,000	3,000					
Durbar gadh repairs.	...	1,000	1,000					
Repairs of roads.	...	1,700	1,700					
Watering trees.	350	...	350					
	13,350	6,650	20,000					

Lakhtar,

1st April, 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying	
				Male.	Female										
Than Lakhtar.	1914-15	3,238	6,417	264	2,596	164	72	0	781	30,783	1,562	0	61	602	

Lakhtar,
1st April, 1915.

નેણશી કુલચંદ,
Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lakhtar State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium		Ganja.		Tari		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Than Lakhtar	0	0	3	Rs. 600	2	Rs. 141	0	0	5	Rs. 741	

Lakhtar, 1st April 1915.

નથુશી કુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and expenditure for the year 1914–15 Samwat 1970.

No.	Name of Receipts.	Rs.	No.	Nature of Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	1,39,617	1	Durbar charges including Rayasat expenses ...	77,961
2	Ubhad Vero	3,569	2	Political	12,739
3	Abkari	141	3	Administration	18,581
4	Opium	600	4	Police	6,975
5	Jama from Bhayats	9,596–14	5	Jail	408
5	Customs	20,074	6	Education	5,500
7	Law and Justice	4,708	7	Dispensaries including vaccination ...	2,025
8	Other Receipts	37,140–8	8	Public Works including Municipal ...	22,500
			9	Allowances, pensions and Dharmada ...	5,804
			10	Balance and outstandings	63,153–6
	Total Rupees...	2,15,446–6		Total...	2,15,446–6

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી મૂલચંદ

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lakhtar State during the year 1914–15.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Lakhtar	6490	5	4	...	1	...	Rs. 2,025	111·6	Patients not Lakhtar subjects 987, Minor operations such as tooth extraction, Abscesses opened &c. 298.
Than	1429	...	...	...	...	...		16·7	
Total ...	7919	5	4	...	1	...	2,025	128·3	

Lakhtar, Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણસી પુલચંદ.

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Lakhtar State for the year 1914–15.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Than Lakhtar	19,531	538	648	110	0	437	412	0	25	27·6	33·1	22·4	21·09	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેણશી પુલચંદ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

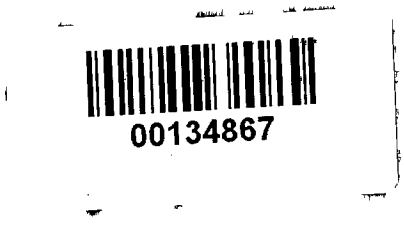
Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Lakhtar State, for the year 1914–15.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Secondary	74	66	57·83	59·01	...	...	...	Total expenditure Rs. 5,500.
10	11	Primary	581	626	419·	460·4	...	...	...	
Total. 11	12		655	692	476·83	519·41	...	...	...	

Lakhtar Dated 1st April 1915.

નેહરૂની યુવાંટ,

Ag. Kamdar, Lakhtar State.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